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Spring Garden Guide 1920



PETUNIA
Boddington's New Single
Hybrids
Pkt. of 500 Seeds 25 cts.

Arthur T. Boddington
Inc.
128 Chambers St
New York
City



Aquilegia (Columbine), Boddington's Long-Spurred Hybrids. Pkt. of 250 Seeds 25 cts.



THE FIVE BEST SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Selected for Gardens of Limited Space

For the last three years the varieties here shown have appeared most frequently in the prize-winning exhibits of the American Sweet Pea Society. They have been chosen for their ease of cultivation, robust growth, open waved Spencer form and length of stem.

CONSTANCE HINTON. 5054. Pure white.

HERCULES. 5152. Rosy pink.

JEAN IRELAND. 5170. Cream shaded carmine.

MAUD HOLMES. 5208. Intense crimson.

R. F. FELTON. 5300. Lavender.

Single packet of any variety 15 cents; 1 packet each of 5 separate varieties 50 cents; 5 packets of any variety here shown 50 cents.

Each packet contains 50 seeds, sufficient for 10 feet of row.

FROM _____

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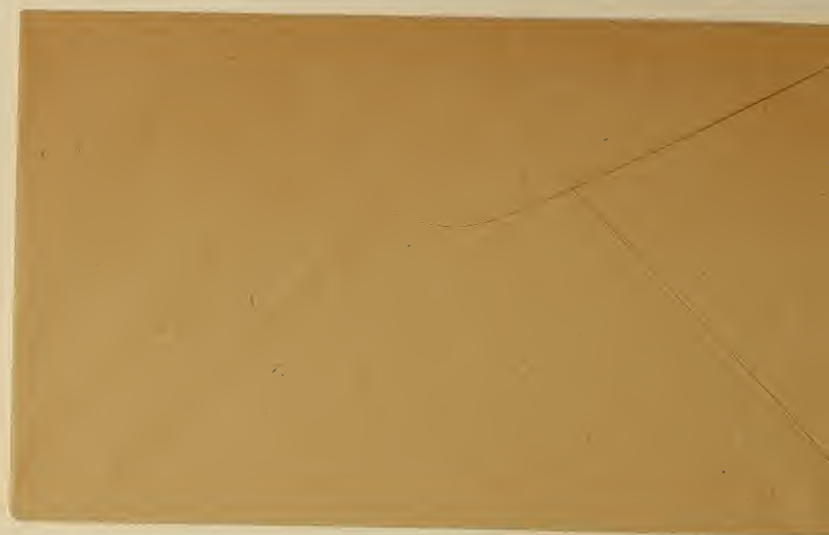
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ARTHUR T. BODDINGTON CO., Inc.

SEEDSMEN

128 CHAMBERS STREET

NEW YORK N. Y.





DELIVERY TERMS—PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

We Deliver Free, if cash accompanies the order, all Lawn Grass mixtures, Flower and Vegetable Seeds (except quantities of more than one-fourth pound of peas, beans and corn) anywhere in the United States and its possessions, and Canada. Delivery is made by parcel post, express, or freight, at our option. If prepayment of transportation of peas, beans and corn is desired, add to your remittance as indicated on pages in the catalogue where these articles are listed. Canadian import duties to be paid by the purchaser.

We Deliver Free Bulbs amounting to \$1 or more, cash accompanying order, in the United States east of the Mississippi River. Delivery is made by parcel post, express, or freight, at our option. If prepayment to points west of the Mississippi River, Canada, and the outlying possessions of the United States is desired, 10 per cent of the amount of the order must be added. Canadian import duties to be paid by the purchaser.

We Do Not Pay Transportation Charges on miscellaneous garden supplies, implements, fertilizers, insecticides, plants, clumps, potatoes, grain, and grass seeds (other than Lawn Grass mixtures), peas, beans, and corn, except as stated above. If any of these articles are required by parcel post (fluids, poisons, and fertilizers having an odor are not mailable), postage must be added as per table shown. On such articles as it is practicable to send by parcel post, we give the packed weight, so that the amount of postage may be remitted according to zone distances. On shipments weighing 20 pounds or more beyond the 2nd postal zone it is cheaper to ship seeds by express. As the express companies give a receipt for each pound, the amount of postage is assured without doubt, whereas it costs extra, according to value, to insure a parcel post package. We guarantee the safe arrival in the United States of all seeds shipped by express or insured parcel post.

To Foreign Customers. We forward seeds at customers' expense to any post office in foreign countries by International Parcel Post when mail rates are open. Domestic Parcel Post rates, 8th Zone, apply to Alaska, the Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.

The Prices Quoted in This Catalogue Are Net. We offer no premiums, discounts nor gratuities. We reserve the right to advance prices without notice should current conditions require it.

Please Order Early. Our staff has time to give early orders minute attention, which is not always possible in the hurry of March, April and May. Please Order by Number, using the numbers of the varieties in the sequence in which they appear in the catalogue. Seeds in our store are put up in compartments in the same manner; hence orders can be executed more rapidly if made out in that way. It is well to keep a copy of your order for comparison.

Counter Customers. We suggest to those who purchase in person at our store the advantage of having their lists made out before they call. They may be left and called for later, taken at once or shipped. In any case it is a great saving of time to the purchaser. The list should have full name and address written on it so that our catalogues may be mailed to the purchaser as issued. We also urge early purchases. January and February are good months in which to purchase.

Remittances should be made by Draft on Bank, Post-Office Order, Registered Letter or Express Money Order. When Personal Checks are sent, please add 10 cents for exchange. Small sums may be sent in loose postage stamps of small denominations. Charge accounts are readily opened to all persons of approved credit. When opening accounts, please give New York City reference, if possible.

Gardeners' and Farmers' Situations. We have at all times the names of practical gardeners and farm managers in want of situations. If parties desiring such will write us, we shall be glad to put them in communication with men whom we deem suitable. We make no charge for this service.

Questions and Correspondence. We endeavor to answer promptly all letters of inquiry—which should be on separate paper from orders—but we cannot undertake the planning of entire gardens and grounds without charge.

Non-Warranty. Arthur T. Boddington Company, Inc., give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants they send out, and will not be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. All claims must be made within 5 days after receipt of goods.

ZONES	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Weight in pounds	Up to 50 miles from New York	50 to 150 miles from New York	150 to 300 miles from New York	300 to 600 miles from New York	600 to 1000 miles from New York	1000 to 1400 miles from New York	1400 to 1800 miles from New York	Over 1800 miles from New York
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.22
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.36
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.48
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.62	.92	1.21	1.60
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.78	1.12	1.53	1.91
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21
23	.17	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01
51	.30	.55	.55	1.06				
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08				
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10				
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12				
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14				
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16				
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18				
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20				
59	.34	.63	.63	1.22				
60	.35	.64	.64	1.24				
61	.35	.65	.65	1.26				
62	.36	.66	.66	1.28				
63	.36	.67	.67	1.30				
64	.37	.68	.68	1.32				
65	.37	.69	.69	1.34				
66	.38	.70	.70	1.36				
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38				
68	.39	.72	.72	1.40				
69	.39	.73	.73	1.42				
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44				

Insurance extra, 3c. for each package up to \$5, 5c. up to \$25, 10c. up to \$50.

PARCEL POST WEIGHT LIMIT

The weight limit within the Local, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Zones is seventy (70) pounds, within the other Zones it is fifty (50) pounds and a size limit eighty-four (84) inches for combined length and largest girth. To Canada 4 pounds and 6 ounces. In this catalogue we give the weight packed up to ten (10) pounds on Implements, Insecticides, Fertilizers, and Bags of seeds. The weight can be forwarded anywhere in the U. S. at a cost of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof.

BODDINGTON'S VEGETABLE SEEDS

In this catalogue we have discarded every inferior variety. Where a variety is omitted it has been superseded by a superior sort. We offer nothing of doubtful merit.

To the "Beginning" Vegetable Gardener

"How to Have a Good Vegetable Garden" is the title of the booklet we send to customers free upon request. It contains more comprehensive information than space allows in this catalogue, relative to the preparation of the land, the use of manures and fertilizers, quantities of seed required and varieties to select, particulars of correct spacing in and between rows, how to combat insect and fungous enemies, in fact, it answers all the difficult questions which perplex the beginner. It also contains a planting table and two garden plans which, with modification, can be adapted to vegetable-gardens large or small and will be an invaluable aid to any gardener in getting the most out of the soil.

ARTICHOKE

One ounce of seed will sow 35 feet of drill and produce about 500 plants.

The scales and bottom of the flower-head of the French Globe Artichoke are eaten either boiled or raw as a salad. The young suckers are sometimes tied together and blanched, and served in the same manner as asparagus. Sow the seeds early in April or May, and, when large enough, transplant in rows 3 feet apart with 2 feet between each plant. They will yield well the second year if they are well protected from the cold throughout the winter by earthing up and mulching. The Artichoke may also be treated as an annual, sowing the seeds under glass in December and keeping the seedlings growing vigorously until May, when they should be set out in a rich soil. By this treatment they will produce fine heads the first season.

French Globe. 211. The standard sort. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.

French Globe Artichoke Plants. From pots ready for shipment about May 1. Sent by express only. \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Jerusalem (*Helianthus tuberosus*). Distinct from the Globe, and propagated by and for its tubers. Largely used for pickling and boiling, and for feeding stock. Bears a handsome, decorative flower—in fact, it is a sunflower. Price of tubers: Qt. 50 cts., pk. \$3.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Asparagus grows easily in almost any good soil, but best results are obtained in well-enriched, deeply dug, sandy loam. A well-cared for bed improves with age, and lasts for many years. It may be grown from seed, but much time is saved by planting roots. An Asparagus bed should have two full seasons of growth before any stalks are cut. A plot 10 feet wide and 30 feet long will accommodate 150 3-year-old plants, ample to provide Asparagus for a large family.

Locate the Asparagus-bed away from the roots of trees, shrubbery, or privet hedge. Commence early, as soon as the soil is in condition to be dug, at one end and dig a trench two spades deep (2 feet) and cart the soil so excavated to the other end of the bed.

Place in the bottom of the trench 8 inches of well-rotted manure; cover this with the soil excavated in digging the next trench, and repeat the operation until the preparation of the bed is complete. Mark out rows 2 feet apart, and plant the roots 1 foot apart from center to center crowns (eyes) uppermost, with the rootlets carefully spread out level like the spokes of a wheel. The crown should be slightly higher than the surrounding rootlets, and if any of them are too long they may be shortened with a sharp knife to admit of setting them properly. Cover with 6 inches of soil. Young roots, 3 years old, give the best results. Top-dress the bed each spring with manure or fertilizer before the growth starts. After two years' growth the bed will be in full bearing and may be cut liberally until about July 4.

Boddington's Palmetto. Strong, 3-year roots, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.
Conover's Colossal. Strong, 3-year roots, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.
Barr's Mammoth. Strong, 3-year roots, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS SEED

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill

Two years can be saved by buying roots instead of seed. See our offer of Asparagus roots above.

Boddington's Palmetto. 221. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

Conover's Colossal. 222. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

Barr's Mammoth. 223. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.



Asparagus, Boddington's Palmetto. Grown by Mr. Maurice Gray, Convent Station, N. J.

50 stalks weighed 9½ pounds, a fraction over 3 ounces per stalk. The lead pencil is inserted to furnish comparison.

Leominster, Mass., May, 30, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: The 25 pounds of Asparagus seed, Boddington's Palmetto, supplied to me in 1915 is now producing heavily on about half of my 100 acres of Asparagus. It is a fine type. I have never seen better in my thirty years' experience. By next year my whole farm will be in bearing. There has been considerable competition among the Boston commission men to secure my shipments. To a considerable extent this is due to the superlative excellence of Boddington's Palmetto Asparagus.

—JOSEPH FULLER.

BEANS

BEANS BY PARCEL POST. The prices given in this catalogue for Beans of all kinds are for same to be sent by express or freight, at the purchaser's expense. If wanted by parcel post add as follows: To points East of Mississippi River, 7 cts. per pound. To points West of Mississippi River, 12 cts. per pound.

Weight and Measure Equivalents;

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Beans, any variety, equals about	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
1 lb. Beans, any variety, equals about	1 pint.
2 lbs. Beans, any variety, equals about	1 quart.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Beans, any variety, equals about	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck.
15 lbs. Beans, any variety, equals about	1 peck.

BEANS, BRITISH BROAD

One pound will plant 50 feet of drill

Sow, in drills 2 feet apart, about 3 inches deep, placing the Beans about 6 inches apart in the row, "eye" down, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (Broad Beans are as hardy as round peas). In order to get them into full bearing before the heat of summer when the first pods form, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Cultivate the same as for Dwarf Beans, only when the foliage is perfectly dry. A strong soil suits them best.

Johnson's Wonderful. 251. Long pod; very early, hardy and bears freely. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 60 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.

Green Windsor. 252. The best variety for the latitude of New York; not so subject to black fly as some other varieties; very tender and delicious. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 60 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.

BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH

One pound will plant 100 feet of drill

Plant about the middle of April, if the ground is warm and the season favorable, in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The rows should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and the Beans in the row should be placed about 4 inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the plants are perfectly dry. Pick the Beans while they are young and tender; avoid jerking the plants; use the finger-nails or a knife to sever the stems. Frequent pickings prolong the bearing season. For succession plant 25 feet of row every other week until August 1. Beans give better returns in the home garden than any other crop.

Green-podded Varieties

Boddington's Bountiful. 331. One of the best varieties for the amateur. Matures in six to seven weeks; long, flat pod; very prolific and stringless. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Black Valentine. 347. A very early, round-podded variety; low-growing and prolific; excellent flavor. One of the best for earliest and latest sowings, as it is less susceptible to cold than most other sorts. A favorite for growing under glass. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Dwarf Horticultural. 334. Late and very productive. Stringless and of excellent flavor. One of the best varieties to use as a green-shelled Bean. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts., 2 lbs. 65 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.25, 15 lbs. \$4.25.

Early Mohawk. 335. Long, flat pods; early, hardy, productive. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

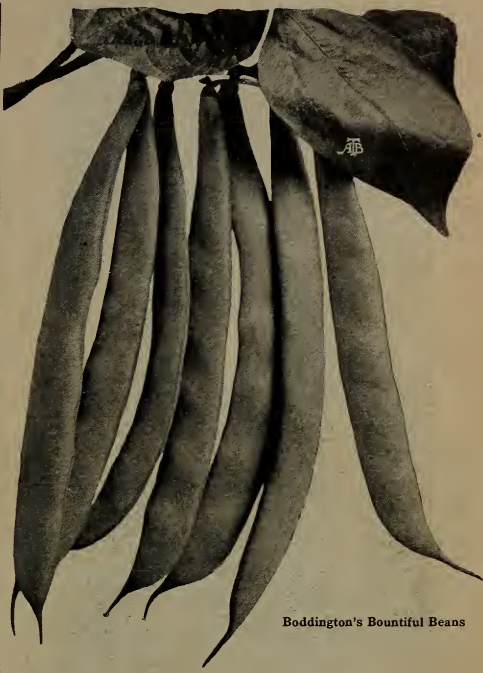
Earliest Red Valentine. 336. Usually ready to pick in thirty-five days from time of planting; round pods; withstands early frosts. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Extra-Early Refugee. 338. Large, round, tender, fleshy pods; two weeks earlier than Refugee. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts., 2 lbs. 65 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.25, 15 lbs. \$4.25.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. 341. About a week later than Earliest Red Valentine and an excellent successor to Stringless Green-Pod when planted at the same time. Round pods 6 inches long. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Longfellow. 339. Extra early, very prolific and long-bearing; round green pods, tender and stringless. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. 340. Very early and productive; full and flat pods. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts., 2 lbs. 65 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.25, 15 lbs. \$4.25.



Boddington's Bountiful Beans

Maggie. 342. A variety of French origin, and one of the best for forcing under glass. Of compact growth, it produces its dark green, medium-sized pods continuously and prolifically for an unusually long period. The foliage is neither so brittle nor profuse as most of the varieties used for greenhouse forcing, therefore it withstands better the necessary handling and picking. We do not recommend this variety for outdoor cultivation in this latitude. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1, 2 lbs. \$1.75, 5 lbs. \$4.

Masterpiece. 343. Introduced by us from England in 1910, it has proved to be a distinct advance on existing varieties. Comparative trials leave no room for doubt as to its superiority. The plant is robust in constitution, unusually prolific, and the long flat pods are straight, handsome and tender and 7 to 8 inches long. One of the best for forcing under glass and exhibition. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1, 2 lbs. \$1.75, 5 lbs. \$4.

Perfection. 348. Stringless. Pods almost round, extremely fleshy, succulent, and remain in excellent condition for cooking after many other varieties have become tough. The plant has a branching habit, which prolongs the time of bearing. The fine handsome pods are freely produced. One of the best for forcing under glass. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 60 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.

Pintful. 344. Stringless. A perfectly distinct Dwarf Bean, bearing an abundant crop of long, flat pods which have the advantage of being practically stringless. One of the earliest varieties; we confidently recommend it. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1, 2 lbs. \$1.75, 5 lbs. \$4.

Refugee, or Thousand-to-One. 346. One of the best round-podded varieties for the late crop and perhaps the most popular variety for canning. Two weeks later than the majority of varieties. The plants are large, bushy, and the pods are borne in great abundance. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Stringless Green-Pod. 332. One of the most popular of the round-podded stringless Beans. Very prolific and remains stringless until the last. An excellent variety for the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.



Golden Wax, Improved Beans

BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH

One pound will plant 100 feet of drill

Yellow or Wax-Podded Varieties

Black Wax, Improved. 358. A good midseason variety; very productive. Perfectly round pods; long, very tender and brittle. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Brittle Wax (Round-Pod Kidney Wax). 369. The Earliest Wax Bean Grown. The long, round, slightly curved pods are borne in enormous quantities on strong vigorous plants. The pods grow from 5 to 6 inches in length, and are always entirely stringless. It is unsurpassed in quality and tenderness. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Currie's Rustproof Wax. 360. One of the most prolific of the flat wax-pod Beans; color golden yellow, pods long and straight; early and hardy. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Davis White Wax. 361. Has the finest appearance of all early Wax Beans. Pods 7 inches long, flat and light yellow. The Beans in the pod are kidney-shaped, white and are excellent for baking. If grown for Snap Beans, they should be used while young and free from strings. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Golden Wax, Improved. 363. The standard, flat wax-podded variety. The plants are of vigorous, bushy growth, not susceptible to rust, moderately early, and very prolific. The long, handsome, rich golden yellow pods are fleshy, tender, brittle, and stringless to maturity. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Golden-Eyed Wax. 364. An early, vigorous variety, free from rust and blight, bearing tender, large, flat, waxy golden pods. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., lb. 40c., 2 lbs. 75c., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Hodson Kidney Wax. 365. The flat, creamy yellow pods of this late, and very prolific variety are 7 to 8 inches long. The plant is large, vigorous, and comes into bearing 80 to 85 days from the date the seeds are sown. One of the best varieties for the amateur gardener, it gives universal satisfaction. For the best results, thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the rows. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Rustless Wax. 366. A strong grower, free from rust. The pods are thick and meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65.

Refugee Wax. 368. Possesses the valuable characteristics of the Green-podded Refugee; is wax-podded and practically everbearing. Pods round, translucent yellow, remaining tender. A great drought and rust resister. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. 371. One of the longest flat-podded varieties in existence. It requires a greater length of time to mature than most of the smaller sorts, but where quantity is desired this variety is excellent. The quality of the young Beans is equal to any other variety. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.65, 15 lbs. \$5.

BEANS, DWARF SHELL

Beans of this type are unsuited for use as snap and green Beans and are grown only for their dry seeds, being the varieties chiefly used as baked beans. They are disease-proof. The crop may be easily shelled after drying by beating the pods while still on the plant, against the inside of a barrel. Sow before June 25 to insure a long ripening season.

White Marrowfat. 350. Larger than the Boston Pea Bean, but not so productive. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts., 2 lbs. 65 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.25, 15 lbs. \$4.25.

Boston Pea Bean (Navy). 352. The popular baking Bean. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts., 2 lbs. 65 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.25, 15 lbs. \$4.25.

Red Kidney. 353. Extensively used for baking and soups. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts., 2 lbs. 65 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.25, 15 lbs. \$4.25.

BEANS, POLE OR RUNNING

One pound of seed will plant 50 hills.

Pole or Running Beans do best in a sandy loam, and if season is suitable, may be planted about May 1. Set the poles about 4 feet apart each way and plant four to six Beans, eye downward, around each pole, and when plants are up, thin out to three plants to a pole. Pinch off the ends when plants overrun the top of the poles. It is well to use a shovelful of rich, light, well-rotted compost to each hill.

BACTERIAL INOCULATION. It is especially desirable in the cultivation of Pole Beans that there should be present in the soil the particular bacteria beneficial to the roots of this type of Bean. Cultures for all legumes are easy to use. It is only necessary to add water to the bottle (which is intentionally about $\frac{1}{4}$ filled), shake well, and then dampen the seeds or soil with this mixture before sowing.

Mulford Cultures for Garden Beans sent by express only at customer's expense. $\frac{1}{8}$ -acre size, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size, 50 cts.

Old Homestead (Green Kentucky Wonder). 298. The Peer of All Green Pole String Beans. Its great value lies in its continuous habit of bearing. It produces an enormous crop from start to finish and the long, handsome, meaty pods remain stringless almost to the last. It is also used as a shelled Bean. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3, 15 lbs. \$5.50.

Golden Cluster Wax. 300. Perhaps the best of the wax-podded, white-seeded pole varieties. The plant is quite vigorous and bears a great number of very long and broad flat pods of delicious quality. Excellent as a Shell-Bean both in the green and dry state. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. 321. The pods are short, very broad, green, and extremely fleshy. When young it may be used as a Snap Bean, but it is principally valued for use as a Shell Bean. Its peculiar and delicious flavor makes it the most popular for use as succotash, whether in the green or dry state. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts., 2 lbs. 95 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3.25.

Horticultural Golden Carmine. 320. Also known as "Worcester," "Columbia," and "Hampton." Wax-podded; an early and large producer; excellent for Snap or Shell Beans. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts., 2 lbs. 95 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3.25, 15 lbs. \$6.25.

Scarlet Runner. 309. Green-podded. Both ornamental and useful; succeeds particularly well in northern localities where the summers are cool and short, where it takes the place of the large late Lima Beans. The bright scarlet flowers warrant its cultivation, if only for their decorative effect. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3.

LIMA BEANS, POLE OR RUNNING

One pound will plant 50 hills.

Lima Beans must not be planted too early or they will rot; May 20 to June 1 in the latitude of New York is about right. Sow five or six seeds in hills in well-enriched good garden soil, 3 to 4 feet apart each way, placing them edgewise, with the eye downward, and covering 2 inches deep. They require a pole 7 feet high. Pinch back when the vine reaches the top of the pole, and the yield will be increased. They may be started early under glass in small boxes, and transplanted about the time the seeds are usually planted. Limas are the most popular table Beans; the surplus crop may be ripened and dried for winter use.

BACTERIAL INOCULATION. It is especially desirable in the cultivation of Lima Beans (both bush and pole types) that there should be present in the soil the particular bacteria beneficial to the roots of these types of Beans, enabling them to assimilate nitrogen from the air in addition to that which they secure from the soil. Bacterial inoculation will not take the place of careful soil preparation or proper attention to the growing crop. It is simply an aid to Nature. Bacterial Cultures for all legumes are easy to use. It is only necessary to add water to the bottle (which is intentionally about $\frac{1}{4}$ filled), shake well, and then dampen the seeds or soil with this mixture before sowing. It is necessary to secure the proper kind of Culture for the particular kind of seed to be treated. For example, the Culture for Sweet Peas would be useless for anything else. The Culture for Lima Beans is suitable for Lima Beans only. A different Culture is necessary for the edible-podded dwarf and pole string garden Beans.

Mulford Cultures for Lima Beans, sent by express only at customer's expense, $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre size, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size, 50 cts.; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.

Carpienteria. (Green-seeded). 280. Of vigorous growth, producing large quantities of pods, containing four thin-skinned Beans which retain their green color long after the Beans are dry. This in Lima Beans indicates superiority of flavor. One of the best Pole Limas. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3, 15 lbs. \$5.50.

Challenger or Potato Lima. 281. A variety of great productiveness, but the pods mature later than the large, flat sorts. The Beans are of excellent quality, rich and mealy when cooked. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3, 15 lbs. \$5.50.

Extra-Early Jersey. 283. Matures a few days earlier than the majority of varieties; of excellent flavor. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3, 15 lbs. \$5.50.

Early Leviathan. 282. In our trials this variety is the very earliest. It will not only produce large Lima Beans earlier than any other strain but is also a very productive throughout the season. It is a strong grower, clinging well to the poles, and is a sure cropper. The pods hang out from the foliage in large clusters and contain three, four, and sometimes five large Beans to the pod. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3, 15 lbs. \$5.50.

Ford's Mammoth. 284. One of the largest of the Pole Limas. A popular standard sort. Beans flat and large, tender, and of fine flavor. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3, 15 lbs. \$5.50.

Giant-Podded. 279. The largest podded and heaviest cropper of all Lima Beans. The Beans are invariably of finest flavor, extra large, and thicker than any other Pole Lima excepting only those of the Potato Lima type. In rich ground we would recommend planting only three seeds to a hill and thinning out to one plant, as the vines grow so vigorously and rapidly that they quickly cover the poles. The pods, borne in clusters of from four to eight, stand out well from the foliage and are easy to pick. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts., 2 lbs. 90 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3, 15 lbs. \$6.

King of the Garden. 285. A strong grower and uniformly large podded. The pods usually contain five or six large Beans of excellent quality, and easily shelled. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3, 15 lbs. \$5.50.

Small Sieva, or Carolina. 287. The "Butter Bean" of the South. They are well worth growing North as they are early, hardy, and productive and make good winter Shell Beans. The vines are slender, with small, shiny, dark green leaves. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3, 15 lbs. \$5.50.

LIMA BEANS, DWARF BUSH

One pound will plant 50 feet of row.

Lima Beans need a very rich soil; the plant is a gross feeder. Sow the seed in shallow drills about 2 inches deep, planting the seeds 6 inches apart in the row and have the rows at least 2 feet apart. The best time to sow is when the maple trees are well out in leaf, usually May 20 to June 1 in this latitude. If the land has been heavily manured well in advance of planting, they will make a quick, strong growth and produce a good crop nearly a month in advance of the earliest of the pole varieties. For bacterial inoculation, see above.

LIMA BEANS, DWARF BUSH, continued

Improved Bush Lima. 263. An improved type of Burpee's Bush Lima from which it differs by producing more, larger, and thicker Beans. Full-grown bushes measure 30 inches in height and 24 inches across the top. Rows of this variety should be sown 3 feet apart. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

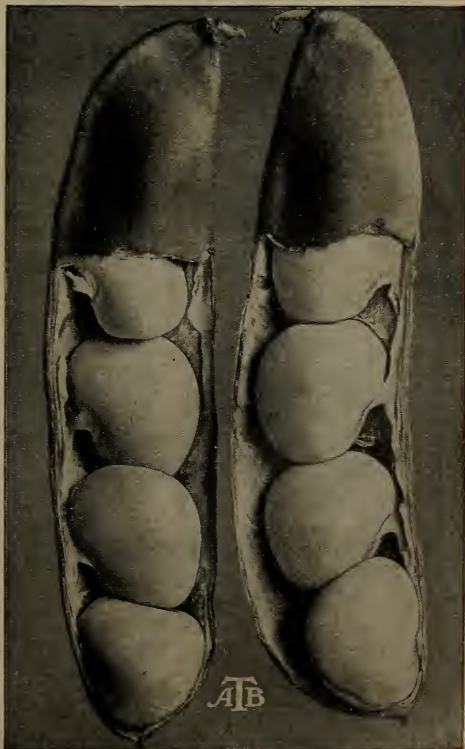
Burpee's Bush Lima. 264. The pods and Beans are not so large or so prolifically produced as in the Improved Bush Lima. It is of stout growth and always erect. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.75, 15 lbs. \$5.25.

Dreer's Bush Lima. 265. A dwarf variety of the Challenger or Potato Pole Lima. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3, 15 lbs. \$5.50.

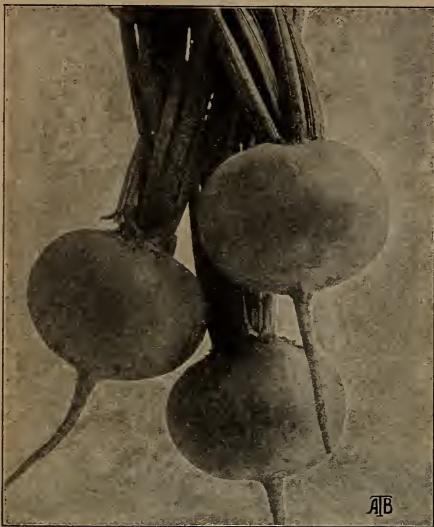
Wonder Bush Lima. 266. Early, productive, and of true dwarf form. The Beans are flat in shape and of excellent quality and flavor. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 85 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3, 15 lbs. \$5.50.

Fordhook. 267. The only stiffly erect dwarf form of the popular Challenger or Potato Lima. Superior to Dreer's Bush Lima, being double the size, free from the low spreading habit of that variety, about a week earlier, and is juicy and sweet when cooked. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima. 268. The earliest of all the Lima Beans by about a week. Both Beans and pods are small, of the type of the Small Sieva or Butter Beans so well known in the South. Very productive. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2.75, 15 lbs. \$5.25.



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans



Boddington's Early Model Red Globe Beet

BEETS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre

A light soil, well enriched with animal manure, is best suited for Beet culture. A row 50 feet long will be sufficient for a family of five. A yield of 30 bunches of 5 roots each from a 50-foot row is considered good. Sow outside, as early as the condition of the ground will permit, in rows a foot apart. The drill should be $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep. Cover the seed carefully with fine earth, and firm it in the soil by pressing lightly with the foot or a small piece of board. Beet seeds usually germinate 100 per cent, therefore sow thinly. When the seedlings are about 3 inches high, thin them out to 4 inches apart, to allow the roots to develop. The young plants so extracted may be transplanted or they are delicious cooked as "greens."

Beets, to be tender and succulent, must be grown rapidly. Applications early in the season of a solution of nitrate of soda ($\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful to 5 gallons of water) once in two weeks will stimulate rapid growth. The early varieties should be used when they are about 2 inches in diameter.

The first sowings should consist of the early varieties, such as Boddington's Early Model Red Globe or Extra-Early Egyptian, and successive sowings should be made about every three weeks until July 1, when the crop required for winter use should be sown. The best variety for winter use for the home garden is, in our opinion, Detroit Dark Red. For winter use dig the roots before severe frost, cut off the tops to within an inch of the bulb, leaving the roots on, and store them in a cool cellar, covering them with slightly moist sand or light soil. If the cellar is too warm, bury them in the garden in pits about 2 feet deep and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet across the top. Place stones about the size of a hen's egg at the bottom of the pit, to provide drainage, then cover with a layer of straw, upon which place the Beets. The pit may be filled heaping full, forming a mound, over which straw or hay should be placed to a depth of 8 inches to protect from early frost. Just before frost, begin to throw an inch or two of soil over the straw and add a few more inches of soil before winter sets in hard. The pit should be ventilated by inserting vertically a piece of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch iron pipe, sufficiently long to project above the top covering of soil.

Boddington's Early Model Red Globe, 383. This Beet is perfect in shape, has a very small tap-root, and very little foliage. It is very early and of a deep, rich color, and should take the place of all early globe or flat, round Beets. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1. lb. \$3.

Crimson Globe, 387. Sweet, tender, rich crimson flesh. This variety has attained great popularity. It is one of the very best sorts for general use. It is almost round in shape, and has a small top. It grows very quickly and the flesh is never woody until quite old. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Crosby's Egyptian, 388. One of the largest of the second-early sorts. The color is not so intensely dark as many other varieties, but what it lacks in color is made up in quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Detroit Dark Red, 389. The best variety to store for winter use. It is equally valuable to follow the very early sorts, and to be used for successive crops all through the season. Its handsome size, perfect shape, and intensely rich crimson color have made it a great favorite. The crop for the winter supply should be sown about July 1. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Eclipse, 393. An excellent early variety with medium-sized tops, producing large smooth roots which gradually taper to the base. The flesh is zoned in two shades of crimson. It is one of the best varieties for main crop, and largely used by market gardeners for this purpose. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Edmand's Blood Turnip, 394. A good variety to follow the extra-early sorts, and one of the best for winter use. It grows with a short top, and the skin is dark red, while the flesh is purple, slightly zoned and of good quality, being sweet and tender, and it is a most excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Extra-Early Egyptian, 395. This is the earliest of all the small early Beets. It produces flat, smooth, turnip-shaped roots about 2 inches in diameter; tender when young, but gets woody with age. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.75.

Electric, 396. An extra-early perfectly formed table Beet, having rich red flesh, tender, sweet and free from tough fiber. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

Half-Long Blood, 397. An excellent variety for either spring, fall, or winter use. The roots are smooth, pear-shaped; flesh bright red and the quality is very good. It is a good keeper and for winter use the seed should be sown early in July. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Long Smooth Blood, 399. The Darkest Colored of all Beets. This variety deserves far more general cultivation. It has darker-colored flesh than any other variety, with intensely rich crimson leaves. It will produce a heavier crop to a given length of row than any other sort. The roots are about 9 inches long, growing partly out of the ground, and are quite smooth. Its shape makes it the most convenient for slicing, and no variety will carry through the winter in better condition. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Sugar Beets. See Root Crops.

Mangel-Wurzels. See Root Crops.

SWISS CHARD (PERPETUAL SPINACH BEET)

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

Do not fail to plant a good long row of this delicious vegetable in your garden. You can grow no more satisfactory crop. Swiss Chard is a Beet with large leaves and small roots. The leaves, which grow rapidly, in great profusion, are used as "greens" the same as spinach or beet tops. They are equal in quality and easier to prepare than spinach and far superior to ordinary beet tops. Sow as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in rows 12 inches apart, and thin out to 5 inches apart in the rows. As it grows, thin out further for use. It can be used all summer when spinach is not available. Later, the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, pure white stems, and midribs which may be cooked like asparagus.

Giant Lucullus, 410. Plants of this variety grow to a height of 2 to 2½ feet. The stalks are quite thick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, heavily ribbed and from 10 to 12 inches long below the leaf. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus. The extra-large leaves are sharply pointed at the top, while in texture they are heavily crumpled. The leafy portion of this foliage is cooked and served in the same manner as spinach. The leaves and stalks, served as separate vegetables, afford two distinct dishes from the same plant at one time. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Green Lyon, 411. Not so tall as the Lucullus, or Wrinkled. Leaves and midrib very broad. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.



Swiss Chard

BROCCOLI

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

In the latitude of New York Broccoli is hardly worth growing as it requires seven to eight months to mature. In our southern and western states, where the winters are not extremely severe, it is sown in the autumn and lives in the open ground through the winter. In such localities it is an easier crop to grow than cauliflower to which it is similar but coarser and inferior, except for pickling. Culture same as for cauliflower, which see.

St. Valentine. 438. This variety is grown extensively in Oregon and Washington. Do not attempt to grow it during the hot season. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10, oz. \$2, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.

White Cape. 439. An excellent variety, making large, compact heads of a creamy white color and of good flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One packet produces sufficient plants for 100 feet of row; one ounce produces 3,000 plants.

Seed should be sown thinly in drills late in May, and when the young plants are 6 inches in height, they should be transplanted to rich soil, setting them in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and plants 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the row. When the young sprouts are well started from the side of the main stalk, the lower leaves may be stripped from the plant in order to admit light and air.

When the crown or top sprout is beginning to head, pinch it out, so that the strength of the plant is thrown into the side sprouts. The plants are hardy and in the latitude of New York, will live out through the winter without protection. The quality and flavor of the Sprouts are much improved by frost. Brussels Sprouts require at least 120 days from seed to maturity.

For the green cabbage worm, which attacks this crop, use "Slug-Shot," a dry powder easily dusted on the plants. We supply a good Dibber for transplanting at 35 cents in iron and 60 cents in wood shod with iron.

Boddington's Exhibition. 450. The plants are of strong, robust growth. The stalks are large, thick, and close-jointed, so that the Sprouts set thickly on the stalk. The Sprouts develop for nearly the entire height of the stalk at about the same time, consequently a very large crop can be gathered. Even the Sprouts formed at the base of the stalk are tightly folded, and they are as solid as those higher up. Pkt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.

Dwarf Gem. 451. The dwarfest and earliest of all the varieties. Sprouts very solid, and excellent in flavor. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.

Long Island Improved. 453. The finest strain of Sprouts grown for the New York market. We offer the choicest Long Island grown seed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts.

Wroxtton. 454. A standard variety for general use producing large firm Sprouts in great abundance. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.

CABBAGE

One ounce will produce 3,000 to 4,000 plants

For very early use sow in January or February, in hotbeds; prick out when plants are strong enough into other hotbeds; or sow in cold-frames in March. Transplant to the open ground when danger from killing frosts is past, in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in row. For succession sow in open ground the last of March or early in April. The autumn and winter varieties sow in April or early in May, in shallow drills, 3 or 4 inches apart; transplant early in July, in rows 2½ feet apart and 2 feet in the row. Cabbage succeeds best in a fresh, rich soil, well manured, and deeply dug or plowed. The late plants are subject to attacks of the cabbage fly, which destroys them as fast as they appear above ground. To preserve the plants, sprinkle them with wood-ashes, air-slaked lime, plaster, slug-shot or tobacco dust early in the morning while the plants are wet with dew. Cultural Leaflet sent on request.



Boddington's Early of Earlies Cabbage

CABBAGE, EARLY SORTS

Boddington's Early of Earlies. 465. The earliest Cabbage of all. Tender and as sweet as asparagus in flavor. One of the best varieties for the private and home gardener, as it matures quickly and requires less space than most kinds. Leaves are pale green, close and compact, and the heads are very conical in shape. See illustration above. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25, oz. \$2.25.

Copenhagen Market. 471. One of the finest, large, round-headed early Cabbages in cultivation. The heads average about 10 pounds each in weight, are very solid, with small core and of fine quality. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped, and always tightly folded. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10, oz. \$2, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.

Early Jersey Wakefield Improved. 479. While not quite so early or delicately flavored as Boddington's Early of Earlies, it has long been considered the standard early variety; conical in shape, medium-sized heads, very solid, few outside leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

Charleston Wakefield. 469. Resembles Early Jersey Wakefield Improved. It matures about a week later, but is larger; should be used before the head is very hard and white still green. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80 cts., oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.

Early Summer Improved. 480. One of the best second-early varieties, forming large, flat, solid heads, weighing 8 to 10 pounds each. It comes in about 14 days later than Early of Earlies, but is double the weight. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

Early Winnigstad. 489. An old, popular, medium early variety, with large, pyramidal heads of excellent quality; good to succeed the extra earlies. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$1.20, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.60.

Large Early York. 481. Solid and of good size. It endures the heat well; seldom fails to head. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

Newark Early Flat Dutch. 483. Large, solid heads; very popular among Long Island farmers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90 cts., oz. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.80.

Succession. 486. A sure-heading, second-early round-headed sort. Comes in a few days after Early Summer and makes a larger head. It is grown largely by both market-gardeners and amateurs. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90 cts., oz. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.80.

CABBAGE, LATE SORTS FOR WINTER USE

Danish Ballhead (Hollander). 472. This extra-hard heading variety of Cabbage originated in Denmark. It is a medium or late variety, but is mostly used as a winter Cabbage. Medium size, round head and a fine keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80 cts., oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.

Danish Roundhead. 473. While similar to the Danish Ballhead in size, shape and good-keeping qualities, this variety matures earlier and has shorter stem. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80 cts., oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.

Large Late American Drumhead. 482. One of the largest, most solid and best-keeping late varieties; good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

Premium Flat Dutch. 485. An improved strain of the old large Flat Dutch. A popular late variety; its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.



Savoy Cabbage

CABBAGE, LATE SORTS, continued

World-Beater (Autumn King). 484. The plant is of extra-strong growth, with dark, bluish-green leaves, growing closely about the large flattened heads. In good soil it will produce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the smaller varieties. Seed sown the first of June will produce fine heads in time to put away for the winter. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25, oz. \$2.25.

CABBAGE, SAVOY

Savoy Cabbages are superior in flavor to all the midseason and late varieties, and for this reason deserve greater popularity with the home gardener. Cabbage worms are particularly fond of this type. Slug Shot is a standard remedy against this pest.

American Drumhead Savoy. 513. Heads beautifully blanching, solid, and of the finest flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

Early Dwarf Uim Savoy. 514. The earliest Savoy. A superior dwarf variety of fine quality, beautifully crumpled. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. 85 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. 515. The largest solid-heading Savoy, and has the rich flavor of the cauliflower. The plants are strong and vigorous, and withstand the ravages of the cabbage worm better than other sorts. This is the best for market gardeners, as it will produce larger heads than any other kind of Savoy Cabbage. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

CABBAGE, RED

Mammoth Rock Red. 501. This is the largest variety of Red Cabbage, and produces heads which are remarkably solid. The heads are round with spreading outer leaves and mature late. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. 85 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25.

Othello. 502. Large and the most deeply colored red Cabbage. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. 85 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25.

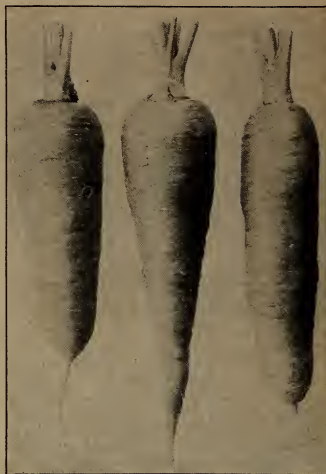
CABBAGE, CHINESE OR CELERY, PE-TSAI

Pe-Tsai. 503. Was introduced into this country by the Chinese of the Pacific Coast.

Pe-Tsai produces beautiful, crisp, celery-like heads that somewhat resemble Cos Lettuce. It blanches easily and as a salad it rivals the finest lettuce, while, cooked like cabbage or spinach, it makes delicious greens. Early sowing is not recommended, as during hot weather it has a tendency to run to seed without heading. Sow seeds in any good soil the first of August, making rows 24 to 36 inches apart and thinning to 15 inches apart in the row. Pe-Tsai will not stand frost, so that heads intended for winter use should be stored in a cool frostproof cellar. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

Customers requiring the services of a Superintendent, Farmer, Head Gardener or Assistant, are invited to apply to us. We constantly receive applications from reliable and experienced men seeking re-employment and are glad to serve our clients in this respect without charge.

Chantenay
Half-LongNew Red
IntermediateDanvers
Half-Long

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for one acre

Carrots, to grow to perfection, require a rich deep loam, well pulverized and deeply dug. It is a great advantage if the land has been heavily manured in previous years; forked roots will result if seed is sown on freshly manured soil. Sow the seed thinly early in April in drills $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep and mark the drills out about 1 foot apart. Make three or more sowings of the early varieties a month apart, to afford a succession of tender roots, as when fully grown the roots are apt to become hard and woody, while the small varieties may split open from overgrowth.

When plants are well started, thin out the small early sorts to 3 inches apart in the row, and large late varieties from 5 to 6 inches. Carrots must receive constant cultivation to insure smooth straight roots.

Few people realize that Carrots contain a very large amount of starch, the main constituent of both bread and potatoes. Carrots are also rich in sugar. Easily grown, rarely if ever attacked by insects, and very rich in food value, Carrots should be grown much more largely.

EARLY TABLE VARIETIES

Boddington's Harbinger. 526. (An extra-early variety.) Flesh beautiful transparent red, sweet and delicate, and entirely free from core. Eminently suited for cultivation under glass, it is quite as early as the French Forcing Carrot and much more productive. It may also be grown in the open. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Early French Forcing. 532. Largely grown for forcing in frames and for sowing in the garden for the earliest supply. Produces a small almost globe-shaped orange-red root $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Early Scarlet Horn. 533. May be planted very early in spring, and is an excellent summer variety. Tops small and roots grow about 2 inches long; reddish-orange and good flavor. May be grown either in frames or in the open ground. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50.

Guerande, or Oxheart. 534. A good variety on soils too hard and stiff for the longer-growing sorts. It is very thick, grows 4 to 5 inches long, flesh is orange color and sweet. While it is most valuable for feeding stock, it is also good for table use while young. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Chantenay Half-Long. 529. A half-long variety, with orange-red skin and crisp, tender flesh. The root is broad at top, tapering slightly to bottom, and is fit for use at an early season. It resembles the Nantes Carrot, but has a larger shoulder. The Carrots being smooth and of handsome appearance will please all who grow them, not only on account of fine appearance, but also because of their many other good qualities. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

CARROT, LATE SORTS FOR WINTER USE

Danvers Half-Long. 530. The most popular sort, both for market and family use. A handsome, cylindrical-shaped Carrot of good size and stump-rooted. It is of a rich, dark orange color, grows to large size, is smooth, and has little core. It is a first-class Carrot for all soils, yields a greater weight to the acre than any other variety, and is more easily harvested than the long varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

New Red Intermediate, or St. Valery. 538. Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. Called the "Pointed-rooted Danvers." Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Boddington's Long Red Surrey. 527. One of the finest for exhibition purposes. Roots of this strain have frequently been exhibited 18 inches long and of perfect tapering shape. The flesh is mild and tender. An excellent variety for the late crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

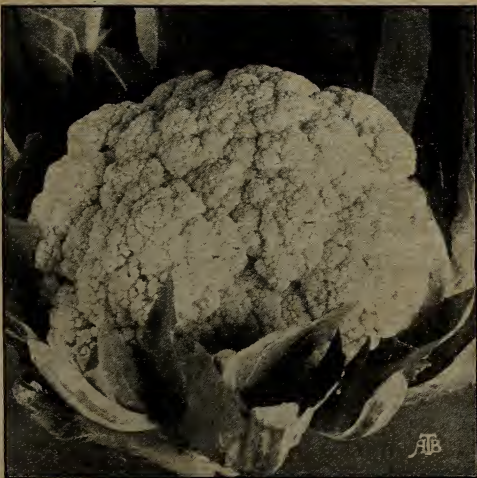
Long Orange, Improved. 537. For field crops and stock-feeding this is one of the best varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

White Belgian. 540. Grown for feeding horses and cattle. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants

Sow the seed thinly from the last of May to the middle of June, in shallow drills about 8 inches apart. The seed-bed must be prepared very thoroughly. There must be an abundance of well-rotted manure, thoroughly incorporated with the soil. The young plants will be large enough to be set out some time in July. Have the land well prepared in advance and heavily manured with animal manure so that there is sufficient humus in the soil to hold a plentiful supply of moisture during the hot weather. Transplant carefully in rows 2 feet apart, spacing the plants 20 inches apart in the rows. Select new ground, if possible, each year. A low, moist location or frequent copious waterings will be of the greatest advantage. Cauliflower does not form heads in hot, dry climates. Rich soil, abundant moisture at all stages of development, and thorough and frequent cultivation are absolutely essential. When the plants start to form heads watch them carefully and when 3 inches in diameter or slightly larger they should be blanched by drawing the leaves together and tying with raffia or strips of soft cloth. Seed may also be sown in February and the plants set out in April, or the plants may be purchased. In this latitude the dwarf early varieties, such as Boddington's Extra-Early Snowball and Improved Erfurt Early Dwarf give the best results, both for the spring and the fall crop. Farther south the large late varieties are popular for late and winter heading.



Boddington's Extra-Early Snowball Cauliflower

Boddington's Extra-Early Snowball. 551. The finest and earliest Cauliflower in cultivation. Excellent for exhibition and table purposes. Pure white; finest texture; cannot be too highly recommended. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50, oz. \$5.50.

Dry Weather. 553. About one week later in maturing than Boddington's Extra-Early Snowball, but the heads are considerably larger, with more foliage and hence not suitable for forcing. It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations and in the southern states it heads well under climatic conditions in which other varieties fail. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50, oz. \$5.50.

Improved Erfurt, Early Dwarf. 556. Plants very dwarf, with solid pure white heads of highest quality. Plants set out in rich soil early in the spring will produce heads 8 to 10 inches in diameter in June. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.40, oz. \$5.50.

Large Algiers. 557. A very strong-growing late variety, for sowing in May and June, with large leaves of a bluish tint. In cool locations and rich soil it produces very large, solid white heads late in the fall. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10, oz. \$2.

Autumn Mammoth. 559. A large late Cauliflower producing compact white heads. Known on the Pacific Coast under the name of California Wonder. The best results are obtained by sowing early in June. These large late varieties are not nearly such reliable headers as the early types offered above. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10, oz. \$2.

CARDOON

Sow in the open ground in May, in drills 3 feet apart and thin out the young plants to 1½ feet in the row. Large, fleshy-leaved plants, chiefly used as a winter vegetable. The blanched stalks and broad ribs of the inner leaves when properly cooked are tender and of delicious flavor. In the autumn the leaves must be blanched like chicory to make the stalks edible. When the plants are mature the leaves are tied together, and wrapped in straw for about a month. The midribs are cooked in the same manner as asparagus.

Large, Smooth, Solid. 520. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

CHICORY

CULTURE OF FRENCH ENDIVE OR WITLOOF.—The seed should be sown in the open ground not later than June, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin out so that they will not stand closer than 3 inches. The plant forms a long, parsnip-shaped root, which may be lifted in the fall. Cut off the leaves about 1½ inches from the neck and store in a pit in the garden or a cool cellar until required for forcing. To force, shorten the roots by cutting off the bottoms to within 8 inches of the neck. The roots should then be planted in a trench 16 to 18 inches deep, in a dark, warm cellar or under a greenhouse bench or in a hotbed, and place upright about 1½ to 2 inches apart, which will allow the neck of the root to come within 9 inches of the level of the trench. The trench should be filled with a light soil. If a quicker growth is desired, this can be accomplished by a mulch of fresh manure about 2 feet deep. It requires about one month to force the roots. The heads are cut off with a small portion of the neck of the root attached.

French Endive (Witloof Chicory). 623. The variety sold by "fancy" vegetable and produce dealers and served in restaurants. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

Common, or Wild. 620. The "Barbe de Capucin" of the French. In the fall the roots are planted in a dark cellar on a sloping heap, composed of alternate layers of 3 inches of soil, and the roots laid horizontally, projecting 1 inch from the heap. They sprout quickly, producing the delicious "Barbe de Capucin" at a season when salad is most scarce. It is very easy to grow, and is also used in summer as greens. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

Large-rooted Magdeburg. 621. Grown for the large, thick roots, which are dried, roasted, and ground as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. The leaves are used also as a salad during the early spring months. To secure large smooth roots plants should be thinned out to stand 4 to 6 inches apart. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Venetian Striped (Orchid Salad). 622. The leaves when blanched are striped red, rose and yellow, making an attractive novelty in salads. Culture the same as for French Endive. See above. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

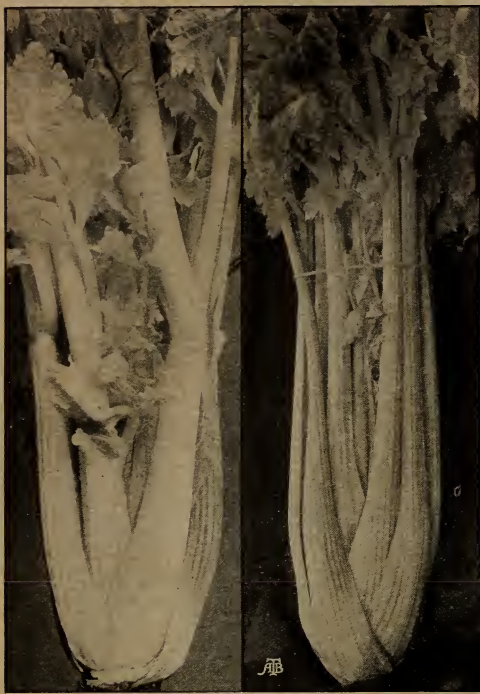
For French Chicory, or Endive, see Endive.

COLLARDS (COLEWORT)

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants

Largely planted in the South for use as boiling greens during the winter months, or as green food for chickens. It resembles cabbage in appearance but does not head. Sow in June, July and August for succession. Treat the same as cabbage.

True Georgia. 634. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.



Golden Self-Blanching

Boddington's Improved White Plume

CELERY

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants; 1 packet of seed will provide plants for a 100-foot row.

For the main crop sow the seed thinly in a dry and sheltered border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills about 10 inches apart. Cover the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and "firm" it in the soil. Celery seed is slow to germinate. As the seedlings are very fragile and have difficulty in breaking through the soil it is wise to sow a few seeds of radish with the Celery seeds. The radishes break through the soil very soon and enable the Celery to come up more quickly. As the radishes mature they should be pulled carefully without disturbing the Celery, leaving the latter in full possession of the ground. When the seedlings are about 2 inches high they should be transplanted to another bed of rich soil, to stand 3 inches apart each way. This transplanting will stop the development of the tap-root, causing the plants to form a mass of fine fibrous rootlets which insures better results when the plants are set in the trenches in July, and produces earlier and finer stalks. When transplanting to the trenches, set the plants 6 inches apart in a single row in the middle of the trench.

Planting in trenches saves space, and labor in earthing up, the plants are more easily watered, and it makes it easier to shade the plants from the strong sun immediately after they have been transplanted and until they are established. To prepare the trench, the soil is dug out and placed on each side of the row, leaving a trench 5 to 6 inches deep and 1 foot wide. Trenches for the early varieties, such as White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching, should be 3 feet apart, and for Giant Pascal and the later varieties, 4 feet apart. A heavy dressing of well-rotted manure, 2 inches deep, should be dug into the bottom of the trench. The soil and manure should be mixed thoroughly and made as fine as possible. If well rotted manure be unobtainable, the sheep manure offered on the fertilizer page of this catalogue may be used at the rate of 20 pounds to 100 feet of trench.

Hoe and cultivate and as the plants grow, say about the middle of August, draw in the soil from the sides of the trench to blanch them. The earth is drawn up against the plants by the hoe in one hand while

CELERY, continued

the other hand holds the stems together to prevent earth getting in the hearts, but the earth must be firmly pressed around the outside to keep the heads from spreading. This "earthing up" is continued at intervals as the weather grows colder until all but the top leaves are covered. Never hoe or earth up in moist weather, or when the plants are wet with dew. For the early crop, seeds may be sown in hotbeds and transplanted as directed above, or the plants may be purchased when the trenches are ready. Celery may be grown without the use of trenches, and boards used for blanching, instead of earth, but the flavor is not so fine. Amateurs will find the "Ball Celery Bleacher" made in two sizes, 6 by 12 inches and 6 by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, a labor saving and efficient device. Circular sent upon request.

Boddington's Improved White Plume. 571. This is the earliest and most easily blanched Celery in cultivation, but does not keep well when taken from the trenches. The plant grows rapidly and blanches easily during the summer months. Later in the fall the central stalks and leaves are of pure snowy whiteness, even without earthing up, but stalks should be gathered together and earthed up, as in other varieties, so as to produce the close attractive bunches. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.75.

Golden Self-Blanching. 577. (Originator's stock.) This early variety is more universally grown in all sections of this country, both by the home- and market-gardener, than any other. It produces compact plants with abundant foliage, short, thick stems and solid hearts which are of excellent flavor, tender, crisp and brittle. It is easily blanched to a beautiful creamy white. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80 cts., oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.50.

Columbia. 579. This is a splendid second-early variety of superb quality. The habit is dwarf, and the plant, being very compact in growth, is easily blanched. The individual stalks are very thick, broad, and smooth, blanching almost snow-white, though the heart is tinged with yellow. The quality is all that can be desired in a good Celery—sweet, nutty, and very crisp. Although a second-early, it is a splendid keeper and may be had all winter in first-class condition. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Covent Garden Red. 575. A robust and excellent dark rose variety of splendid keeping qualities. The large blanching hearts are creamy yellow, free from stringiness, and of the extra-fine nutty flavor so characteristic of the pink varieties. Pkt. 10c., oz. 80 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Easy Blanching. 580. A variety of great merit. The habit is dwarf and compact, with light green foliage which has almost a yellowish hue. It is very easily blanched and might be termed a second-early variety, as it is ready for use to follow Golden Self-Blanching. Due to the solidity of the stalks, it is a first-rate keeper, and may therefore be grown for winter and spring use. The flavor is first class, while the stalks are pure white, heavy, and crisp. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80 cts., oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.50.

Giant Pascal. 576. The stalks are very large and solid, crisp and of rich nutty flavor. It blanches very easily and quickly. The heart is golden yellow and has a very attractive appearance. For fall and winter, this is a splendid sort. It is a selection from Golden Self-Blanching, and possesses many of the qualities of that strain, with the added value of being a good keeper. It is certainly one of the best varieties owing to its splendid keeping quality and marketableness. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$3.75.

New Rose. 578. The outer stalks are deeply rose-colored; the blanching hearts are cream-colored, crisp and brittle, and of the extra-fine nutty flavor characteristic of the pink varieties. One of the best for winter use. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 80 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Sandingham Dwarf White. 581. The dwarfest white variety; solid and crisp. It should not be sown too early. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.

Winter Queen. 583. An excellent winter sort with the largest heart of any known Celery. Of close habit and compact growth; crisp, with a delicious nutty flavor; ribs perfectly solid and blanch to a beautiful creamy white. This is a most valuable variety for winter and spring, excels Perfection Heartwell as a late winter keeper, and is much thicker, stouter and heavier. As a late Celery it is worthy of first place in your garden, for it is exceptional for long keeping quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.

CELERIAC

TURNIP-ROOTED OR KNOB CELERY

This is distinct in growth from the tall Celeries. The edible portion is the large, swollen root, which somewhat resembles a turnip, and is highly esteemed for boiling or for flavoring soups, stews, and other dishes. The plants should be started in the same manner as other Celeries, and when of sufficient size, transplanted to stand 8 to 10 inches apart each way in rich soil. Hoe frequently to promote a strong growth. Roots are produced entirely below the surface; plants do not need earthing up.

Large Smooth Paragne. 597. The best variety. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c.

CHERVIL *One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill*

Curled. 608. The curled Chervil is cultivated like parsley. The young leaves are used for garnishing and flavoring soups and salads. It grows more rapidly than parsley and can be used several weeks sooner. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tuberous-rooted. 609. The seed of this variety should be sown in September to germinate the following spring. Prepared for the table like carrots. One of the most delicious vegetables. Pkt. 10c.

CORN SALAD (FETTICUS)

A packet will sow a 10-foot row; 1 ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

A hardy salad plant. The small leaves are served like lettuce in May and June and in the autumn from October on. It does not succeed during warm weather. Sow thinly in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 1 foot apart between April 1 and 30, and again between August 1 and September 15. Firm the seed in the soil. Thin your plants to stand 4 inches apart in the rows. It is quite hardy but late in the autumn; it should be protected by a thin mulch of hay or straw.

Large-seeded. 645. The most popular variety grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

CRESS (PEPPER GRASS)

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill

Extra Triple Curled. 656. Sow in the open ground April 1, in drills about 8 inches apart. Cover the seed very lightly. The seedlings are cut with a pair of scissors when 3 inches high and after washing are served with mustard seedlings as a salad or as a dainty sandwich material. Ready in about 15 days from sowing. Make successive sowings throughout the season. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Upland or American. 657. Bears a considerable resemblance, both in form and flavor, to Water Cress, but succeeds even in dry soils. Seed may be sown thinly in drills in earliest spring and again in July and August. It is ready to use about 8 weeks after sowing. It becomes tough in hot weather. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

WATER CRESS. 658. This wholesome salad may be grown in any moist situation, but more successfully by the edge of a running brook. Sow in May, on the ground where it is intended to be grown and the thinnings transplanted. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

GOOD SEED WILL NOT PRODUCE GOOD CROPS
WITHOUT GOOD CARE



Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR

One pound will plant 100 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre in hills

SWEET CORN BY PARCEL POST. The prices given in this Catalogue for Sweet Corn of all kinds are for the same to be sent by express or freight, at purchaser's expense. If pints or quarts are wanted sent by Parcel Post, remit extra as follows: To points east of the Mississippi River, 5 cts. for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 7 cts. per lb.; to points west of the Mississippi River, Canada or the outlying possessions of the United States, 12 cts. per lb. Packets of Corn are sent postpaid at prices named.

CURCURN.—The Sweet or Sugar varieties, being liable to rot in cool or wet ground, should not be planted before the leaves on the maple trees are well out, or until the ground has become warm. For succession continue planting every two weeks, until the middle of July, in rich, well-manured ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, and 6 seeds in a hill. Cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Thin out to 3 plants to a hill. The extra-early varieties can be planted 18 inches in the row and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the rows. In elevated and mountainous districts we would recommend the early and second early sorts only, and plantings to be made not later than June 20 to July 1. The dwarf early kinds, such as Golden Bantam, can be sown in rows 2 feet apart, the seeds to be placed 4 inches apart in the rows and covered 2 inches deep. When the young plants are 4 to 5 inches high, thin them to stand 1 foot apart in the rows; this will save space for the "home gardener." There is no more satisfactory variety than Golden Bantam, sown in succession in this way up to July 1. Corn is a surface feeder. Cultivate constantly but as the Corn gets large be careful not to injure the roots.

1 lb. Sweet Corn equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints; 2 lbs. Sweet Corn equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts; 45 lbs. Sweet Corn equals 1 bushel.

EARLY VARIETIES

Black Mexican. 669. Medium early, growing 6 feet high, with well-filled 8-rowed ears. If this, one of the sweetest and tenderest varieties of Corn, is selected, it should be planted at some distance from the white varieties maturing at the same time. Otherwise, dark grains will appear in the ears of the white varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$5.

Early Cory. 675. This popular extra-early variety succeeds well where the summer is short, cool, and moist. Ears 6 inches in length, with 8 rows of quite broad grains. The cob is red. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$5.

Early Evergreen. 676. This variety resembles the Stowell's Evergreen, but is ready for use much earlier, and remains in good condition equally as long. The ears grow to a good size, usually about 7 inches long. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$5.

Early Minnesota. 687. A standard early variety, of strong growth; ears large and very productive; 8-rowed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 30 cts., 2 lbs. 55 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

Golden Bantam. 678. The ideal table Corn. It can be sown with safety about a week earlier than the early white-seeded varieties. The ears are small and ready to pick with the earliest. It is deliciously sweet. The stalks average 4 feet in height and the ears are from 5 to 7 inches in length. It is very productive. The small stalks can be grown closely, and in good soil will produce two and three ears to a stalk. While the grains are yellow, it is, without doubt, the sweetest Corn grown. It has an immense popularity among the discriminating, and is the variety best adapted to the needs of the home gardener. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$5.

Golden Rod. 694. A hybrid between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. It has all the good points of both parents and is a medium early. Height 6 to 7 feet. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45 cts., 2 lbs. 80 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.90.

Howling Mob. 681. Originated with C. D. Keller, of Toledo, Ohio, and its peculiar but apt name refers to the vociferous demand for the ears when Mr. Keller takes them to market. A second-early variety. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet in height, have abundant foliage, and generally produce 2 fine ears to a stalk. The ears measure 7 to 9 inches in length, with 12 to 14 rows of good-sized, pearly white grains. The ears are covered with a heavy husk which extends well out from the tip and affords good protection from the green worms which are so often destructive to early Sweet Corn. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 30 cts., 2 lbs. 55 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

How to Pick Sweet Corn. To have the finest Sweet Corn, it must be picked in just the right condition, that is, when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture, and plantings should be made frequently enough always to have a supply at this stage. The quality will be inferior if it is either a few days too old or too young.



Stowell's Evergreen (Platt's Improved Strain)

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR, MID-SEASON

Metropolitan. 686. A medium-early Corn of vigorous growth, sweet and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$5.

Potter's Excelsior, or Squantum. 691. Is considered one of the best second-early varieties. Medium-sized ears; white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$5.

White Evergreen. 695. Has ears fully as large as those of the regular Stowell's and is about five days earlier, while the grains remain tender for a longer period. Its most valuable feature, however, is the extreme paper whiteness of the grains, which makes not only a more attractive ear when served on the table, but is most important for the canner. It retains its whiteness when put up in cans, as distinct from the yellowish tinge of the still popular original Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$5.

LATE VARIETIES

Country Gentleman. 670. A late variety and one of the best and most productive; large ears with deep, irregularly arranged grains; sweet, tender, and milky; remains longer in the green state than almost any other variety. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$5.

Late Mammoth. 683. A large-eared variety, maturing after Stowell's. The mammoth ears are very sweet, thick through, with many rows of large, broad grains of excellent quality. In some sections this variety is very popular for canning and drying and for sweet fodder for cattle. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$5.

Stowell's Evergreen (Platt's Improved Strain). 693. A greatly improved strain of the well-known Stowell's Evergreen, bearing longer, narrower kernels and larger ears, 18 to 20 rows to the ear. Entirely free from glaze or flintiness. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75.

POP-CORN

One pound will plant about 250 hills

Pop-Corn is frequently planted in the garden as a curiosity and to interest and please the children, but we would caution gardening friends against planting Pop-Corn near Sweet Corn, as they cross quite readily, and to the detriment of both types. Pop-Corn should be planted closely together so as to produce a small ear and grain, and the ears should be allowed to become thoroughly ripened on the stalk before they are gathered. The grain must be thoroughly dry before it can be popped; that is, grains a year old will pop more satisfactorily than those which are freshly gathered.

Queen's Golden. 707. Stalks grow 6 feet high, with large ears produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly 1 inch. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts.

White Rice. 709. The most popular white variety of excellent popping qualities. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts.

FIELD CORN. See Agricultural Seeds.

CUCUMBER

A packet of a variety is sufficient for the home garden; 1 ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 pounds will plant an acre.

Sod land, turned over in the fall, is the best for Cucumbers. Plant in hills 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill. Cucumbers should be grown in every garden, to furnish both large fruits for slicing on the table and small young fruits for pickling. In most sections it will be best to make two sowings: one as early in the spring as the weather permits, to supply fruits for the table during the summer months, and a second, about the last of June or first of July, to furnish fruits for fall use. This late sowing will give also the best supply of young fruits for pickling purposes; the cool fall months are the best time to put them down for winter use. The small-fruited extra-early varieties are especially adapted for a cool northern location, or to produce the small pickles commonly (but wrongly!) known as Gherkins. These smaller fruited extra-early varieties are not so satisfactory for the table in warmer localities, as the fruits quickly become old and develop a large number of seeds.

Boddington's Selected White Spine. 720. One of the best varieties for the home garden for slicing. Very regular in outline, uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches in length, straight, and of a rich, dark green color. Flesh white, crisp, and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Vines of vigorous growth and very productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Cool and Crisp. 721. Extra early and of the White Spine type. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

David Perfect. 723. The long, even fruits are of fine form, with an intensely dark, rich green skin. With very few seeds, the solid white flesh is of superb quality for slicing. So handsome and regular are the fruits that they bring an extra price on the market, often being mistaken for "hothouse-grown." The vines are of strong growth and quite prolific. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Improved Long Green. 729. The largest American variety. Fruits large, and have a decided neck at stem end. It is used extensively for large mustard pickles, but is equally valuable for slicing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Japanese Climbing. 730. The strong vines, throwing out numerous tendrils, can be trained upon a trellis or on poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form in the large fruits. The Cucumbers are from 12 to 16 inches in length, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.



Boddington's Selected White Spine Cucumber

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLING

Cumberland Pickling. 722. The young Cucumbers are thickly set with small spines, and possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits average 9 to 10 inches in length by 2½ inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 55 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Everbearing. 725. This is a very early and extremely prolific variety. If the fruits are kept gathered, vines will continue in bearing throughout the season. The fruits, of a rich, dark green color, average from 4 to 5 inches in length by 1½ inches in diameter. It is an excellent variety to grow for producing small pickles. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.40.

Extra-Early Green Prolific (Boston Pickling). 728. This is a very prolific variety, largely grown for pickles. The fruits average 4 to 5 inches in length when large enough for slicing, and are of excellent quality, but it is chiefly for producing medium-sized pickles that this variety is so highly esteemed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

West India Gherkin. 735. A very prolific, small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. The fruits are 2 to 3 inches in length, thick and rounded, closely covered with spines. Vines rather slender, with small leaves, but of strong growth. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 55 cts., lb. \$1.75.

CUCUMBERS, BRITISH

FOR FRAMES OR FORCING UNDER GLASS

These are the aristocrats among the Cucumbers. The fruits are 18 inches and more in length, very dark green, slender, tender and with very few seeds. British forcing or frame varieties for winter use must be started under glass early in September, in pots or pans, keeping the seed-pans shaded from strong light until the seedlings appear. When established, transplant to the permanent position in hotbeds or greenhouse, in a well-prepared soil, and supply freely with lukewarm water and light liquid manures; or sow in a pot or pan during February or March in heat for summer use, keeping the seed-pan shaded from strong light until the seedlings appear, then transplant to well-prepared hotbed or other position, when the plants are sufficiently established. If intended for coldframe culture the plants must not be put out until all danger of frost is past.

Boddington's Improved Telegraph. 748. Rich, dark green. The finest type of Telegraph Cucumber in cultivation; quick in growth; handsome, with very small neck; unusually prolific. First prizes at leading exhibitions. Pkts. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Duke of Edinburgh. 749. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth. Sets its fruits very freely. Pkt. 25 cts.

Lockie's Perfection. 750. Fine color and an old, standard, reliable variety. Pkt. 25 cts.

Sutton's Delicacy. 752. Fruit dark green, slightly ribbed, with an almost invisible white spine; handle unusually small. The usual length is about 18 inches. Constitution robust; habit extremely prolific. Pkt. \$1.

Sutton's Every Day. 753. The plant sets freely at all seasons of the year, hence the name. Fruit of good length, deep green in color, almost smooth, and of first-rate flavor. Pkt. 75 cts.

Sutton's King George. 754. This variety is the result of a highly successful cross between Matchless and Telegraph, combining the fine quality of the former with the prolific habit of the latter. We have every confidence that this variety will become an immediate favorite with our customers. Pkt. 75 cts.

Sutton's Matchless. 755. One of the most prolific varieties. Fruit smooth, dark in color, excellent in form, of the highest quality, and has proved a success on the exhibition stage. Pkt. \$1.

Tender and True. 756. Fine form; good color, but not as prolific as Boddington's Improved Telegraph. Pkt. 25 cts.

DANDELION

One packet sows a row 15 feet long; ounce, 100 feet.

In spring, the blanched leaves of this plant make a most delicately flavored and wholesome salad. Sow in the open ground after April 15 up to June 30; have your rows 12 inches apart and thin your plants to stand 6 inches apart in the rows; 50 days is the usual period between seeding and gathering. The quality is improved very much by blanching, which can be easily done by tying up the plants, or by using boards in a similar manner to Celery.

French (Common). 767. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Improved Large Thick-leaved. 768. A thick-leaved variety of great productiveness and fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts.

EGGPLANT

One packet is sufficient for the home garden; 1 ounce will produce 1,000 plants.

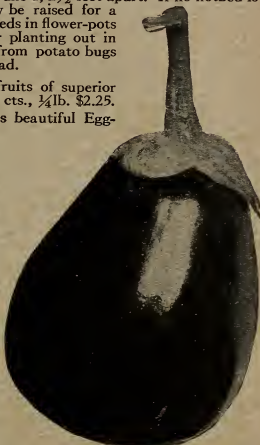
Sow in hotbeds the first week in April; protect the young plants from cold at night. Plant out June 1, 2½ feet apart. If no hotbed is at hand, sufficient plants may be raised for a small garden by sowing a few seeds in flower-pots or boxes in the dwelling. After planting out in the garden protect the plants from potato bugs by spraying with arsenate of lead.

Black Pekin. 779. Jet-black fruits of superior quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts., ¼lb. \$2.25.

Early Black Beauty. 780. This beautiful Eggplant is a great improvement over the well-known and largely grown New York Improved Large Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruits fully 10 days earlier than the New York Improved. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts., ¼lb. \$2.25.

New York Spineless. 782. The plants are of low, stocky, branching habit and absolutely free from spines. It is a very early and continuous producer of handsome purple fruits of the largest size and finest quality; the plants usually bear eight to ten immense fruits before being killed by frost.

Such fruits as are large enough may be picked and stored in a warm, dry place at the approach of frosty nights, and they will keep in good condition for some time. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts., ¼lb. \$2.25.



Eggplant, Early Black Beauty

ENDIVE, OR ESCAROLLE

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill

Endive is used largely as a salad during the cool fall and winter. The finely cut leaves are ornamental and have a slightly pungent flavor which somewhat resembles that of dandelion. It is delicious cooked like spinach.

Sow the seed from the middle of June and for succession to the last of August. Prepare the ground as for lettuce. Sow the seed thinly in shallow drills, 12 to 15 inches apart. Thin out the young plants when an inch tall and transplant as you would lettuce. When the plants are about 12 inches in diameter, their leaves should be gathered up and tied loosely with raffia. In about 2 weeks the inside leaves will be crisp and white and ready to serve as salad. Tie up only a few plants at a time as after they are blanched they soon rot.

French Endive (Witloof or Brussels Chicory). See Chicory.

Broad-leaved Batavian Escarolle. 794. The leaves are large and broad, having the edges slightly cut. It can be blanched, but is more generally used to cook like spinach or as flavoring for soups, stews, etc. Called Escarolle in the South. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.35.

Green Curled. 795. The leaves are finely cut or laciniated, giving the plant a feathery effect. The hardest variety grown; beautifully curled, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Moss-Curled. 797. More finely curled, heavier and more dense plant than Green Curled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

White Curled. 799. Very tender when cut young. This variety does not need tying to blanch. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

FINOCCHIO (FLORENCE FENNEL) 1369

A delicious vegetable which should be more largely grown in this country. It is extensively used in Italy as a salad, and also may be served boiled. The flavor is somewhat like celery, but it has a sweet taste and delicate odor. Sow during latter part of April, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart and water freely. When the enlargement of leaf stalk, at base of stem, is about the size of a hen's egg it should be earthed up so as to cover half of it, and in about ten days cutting may be commenced and continued as the plants increase in growth. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. \$1.

GARLIC SETS

One pound of seed will plant about 10 feet of drill

Garlic is used for a variety of flavoring purposes. Have your rows 1 foot apart and plant the small outer cloves taken from the bulbs 4 inches apart, covering them with an inch of soil. Put out from April 15 to June 1, in the open ground. As soon as the leaves have turned, the crop is mature and may be harvested like the onion. Lb. 80 cts.

KALE, OR BORECOLE

One ounce will produce 300 plants

This is a popular boiling-green for fall, winter, and early spring use, resembling cabbage in flavor. Most of the varieties are so hardy that the green leaves may be dug out from under the snow in winter and used for greens. The plant is entirely hardy in well-drained soil, and can be grown easily from seed sown during the summer and fall months. The plants are usually cut off for use when the leaves are 6 inches or more in length, but with the fine curled varieties the leaves can be gathered for use when of good size. With the Tall Scotch and other large-leaved varieties it is customary to pull off the lower leaves and let the plant grow on to furnish a continuous supply. Their sweetness and flavor are improved by freezing weather. Sow in May and June in shallow drills 10 to 12 inches apart and when large enough transplant singly in rows 24 inches apart each way. For early spring use sow in September and protect with hay or straw during the winter.

Dwarf Brown. 423. A beautifully curled variety, with spreading foliage; hardy and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. 424. This is the variety usually sown in the fall for spring market. It is low-growing, with finely curled leaves of a deep green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$3.50.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. 425. One of the best for winter; very hardy. The stalks grow 3 feet high, with narrow leaves finely curled and beautifully fringed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Siberian, or Sprouts. 426. Sown in September and treated like spinach, it is fit to cut early in spring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

SEA KALE. 1182. The leaf-stalks of the 3-year-old roots, when blanched by forcing in a warm cellar or by protection in the open ground, are cooked and served like asparagus, or the leaves may be used as greens. An aristocrat among the vegetables. Sow an inch deep in drills 2 feet apart, and thin out to 6 inches. The next spring, plant in hills 3 feet apart, for convenience in blanching. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.

KOHLRABI (TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE)

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill



Kohlrabi
Early
White
Delicious

In growth this is half-way the edible portion is the large above the soil. By making suc may be had throughout summer fore they are fully grown, like for their mild, delicate flavor inches apart, as early as the condition. Thin the plants in the rows.

between cabbage and turnip; bulb, which forms on the tem cessive sowings, tender bulbs and fall, and when cooked be- turnips, are highly esteemed Seed may be sown in drills 18 ground can be worked in good later to stand 8 inches apart

KOHLRABI, continued

Early Purple Vienna. 810. Not quite so early as the White Vienna and slightly larger. It differs also in having a skin of dark, glossy purplish red. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$3.35.

Early Short-leaved White Vienna. 811. The bulbs are ready for use when they have grown to the size of a small apple; matures earlier than the Purple Vienna. The bulbs are pale greenish white and are of delicate and delicious flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$3.35.

Early White Delicious. 812. An excellent variety for frames and early work—does not get tough and woody. Highly recommended for all purposes. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$3.25.



Boddington's Pritzetaker Leek

LEEK

A packet is sufficient for a 20-foot row; 1 ounce for 100 feet of drill

The Leek is closely allied to the onion. The entire lower portion of the plant is used, which is smooth, solid, and generally the same thickness throughout. It is boiled whole, or used in soups; the young plants make excellent "Scallions." The flavor is mild, and preferred by many for this reason. Sow in the open from April 1 to May 15, or seeds may be started earlier under glass. When the plants are 6 inches high, transplant them to trenches 6 inches deep and with good, rich, fine soil at the bottom. Draw in the soil gradually from the sides of the trench as the plants grow. This treatment will result in large Leeks blanched for 6 inches or more. They can be kept all winter, for use as required, if dug with the roots and stored in moist sand in a cool cellar.

Boddington's Pritzetaker. 823. The long, thick, pure white stems have a most attractive appearance, and to the merit of immense size may be added the advantage of a mild, agreeable flavor. Pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$1.

Giant Carentan. 824. Produces a large, thick stem and of mild flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

Large American Flag. 825. A strong-growing variety, producing large, thick stems of sweet flavor, when properly blanched. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

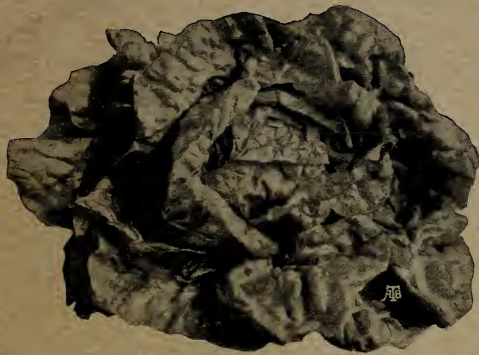
Musselburgh. 826. A very large variety of superior quality. Especially desirable for keeping through the winter. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

LETTUCE

A packet sows a row 15 feet long; 1 ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

The secret of producing good Head Lettuce is rapid growth, induced by well-enriched, sandy soil, constant cultivation (stirring of the soil surface), ample room allowance for the development of each plant, and copious waterings in the evenings during dry weather. The number of good varieties is bewildering and many of them are synonyms masquerading under various names. We have selected the following as being distinct from each other and as the kinds of greatest merit. In selecting varieties, the amateur gardener can hardly make a mistake in any of the varieties here listed. Sow *head Lettuce* early in April and twice more during the month for succession, continuing until about May 10. After that date the plants reaching the heading stage during hot weather are very likely to run to seed. Iceberg, Salamander, and Hartford Bronze Head are good heat-resisters.

Make the drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and about 12 inches apart. Sow about 25 or 30 seeds to the foot; cover lightly. Firm the seed in the soil by pressing lightly with the flat side of the hoe or rake. When the seedlings are 2 inches high transplant them 12 inches apart in the row and space the rows 2 feet apart. If the plants are kept well cultivated and not allowed to crowd each other, and the surface of the soil is constantly stirred, a constant supply of Head Lettuce can be had in any suburban garden from June 1 to the middle of July. Between July 15 and September 15 the weather in this locality is usually too hot and dry to "head" Lettuce successfully. To secure a supply through October and November, commence successive sowings again the latter part of August and until the middle of September.



Big Boston Lettuce

LETTUCE, HEADING

FOR GARDEN CULTURE

All Seasons. 838. Heads of a light golden tint, well folded, and with inner leaves blanched to a rich, buttery yellow, which is so much desired in serving various salads with mayonnaise dressing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Big Boston. 840. The most popular of all the varieties of Head Lettuce and deservedly so. It is, perhaps, the most satisfactory main crop variety for the home gardener, and is a good one for forcing under glass. In the open ground, during the cool weather of spring and fall, it forms very large heads, with beautifully blanched, hard, crisp hearts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Wayhead. 842. This variety has proved to be one of the earliest and one of the surest heading of all the early Lettuces, and of the finest quality, both in the spring and fall. It grows with remarkable rapidity to large size. The outer leaves are a light green, with the inner head finely blanched to a rich, buttery yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$3.50.

California Cream Butter. 843. A splendid Lettuce for the open ground, producing very large, solid heads of a cool weather. The interior portion blanches to a beautiful white. The genuine stock of this popular Lettuce can be distinguished by very small spots on the outer leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.

Giant Crystal Head. 848. A splendid new cabbage Lettuce, very large, solid; outside leaves bright green, inside crystal-white with yellow heart; fine flavor; crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Golden Queen. 850. Small, but has the merit of maturing very early; golden yellow color; crisp, tender and juicy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Hartford Bronze-Head. 853. Forms large compact heads, the outer leaves only are a beautiful dark bronze-red shading to green toward the root. Cut in halves the heart is a rich cream-yellow, delicate, tender and crisp and of mild, sweet flavor. One of the best to mature in July as it is a splendid heat-resister. An excellent variety for the amateur as it heads, even under adverse conditions. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$2.75.

Iceberg. 855. The unusual solidity of the heads is insured by the large white main ribs of the leaves, each of which, curving strongly into the center, acts like a truss, making it impossible for the leaves to open outward and expose the center, which is consequently thoroughly blanched. The leaves are always crisp and tender, and few varieties resist the heat better. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

May King. 858. Unquestionably one of the best all-round, early, outdoor Lettuces, forming solid heads of bright green, with the edges of the center leaves tinged reddish brown, and the heart clear yellow and of ideal flavor. If sown the same time as Wayhead, or Golden Queen, it will be ready about four to five days later. This variety is also sown in August for fall use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$2.75.

Mignonette. 859. Heads small, compact; leaves slightly curled; edges tinted brown; splendid quality. Recommended only for very early sowing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Salamander. 861. A splendid variety for late spring sowing; large heads that stand the drought and heat without injury. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

LETTUCE, HEADING

FOR FORCING

Boddington's Early Coldframe. 837. This is a quick-forming Lettuce recommended only for forcing under glass. It is a palish green and makes a nice compact heart, with very soft delicate silky leaves. It should be cut as soon as the heart has formed, and it will be found that the outer leaves are as tender and soft as the inner ones, and thus there is no waste. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 75 cts. **Boston Market.** 841. A carefully selected strain of White-seeded Tennisball recommended only for forcing under glass. Solid, crisp, and compact. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

Black-seeded Tennisball. 864. Forms close, hard heads with few outer leaves; larger than Boston Market (White-seeded Tennisball) and for that reason preferred by many growers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

LETTUCE, EARLY LOOSE-LEAVED

These do not form solidly folded heads, but where the plants are grown singly at a suitable distance apart, they make a large, rounded cluster of leaves which in most varieties are of a lighter tint in the center of the plant. The leaves are heavily curled or crumpled, attractive in appearance, and of delightful crispness and mild flavor.

Early Curled Simpson. 847. The old favorite; of dwarf, compact habit and quick growth; crisp golden leaves with finely curled edges. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Grand Rapids. 851. Regarded in the West as the best variety of the loose-head type. Large size, crisp and tender, and will keep from wilting, after cutting, longer than any other sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.

LETTUCE, ROMAINE, OR COS

These are distinct from the ordinary Lettuce, and much liked on account of their crisp, tender quality and delicate flavor. This is the Lettuce that is served at the hotels and restaurants under the name of "Romaine Salad." It differs from ordinary Lettuce by the shape of the leaves, which are elongated, spoon-shaped, and very crisp. It is grown in the same manner as Head Lettuce. Produces better results from the middle of July to the middle of September than any other type of Lettuce.

Boddington's Self-folding Cos. 877. One of the largest Cos Lettuces, self-folding and stands hot weather; heart beautiful clear white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Express Cos (Eclipse). 879. The earliest and dwarfest Cos Lettuce. A perfectly distinct variety. Produces a firm, crisp heart quicker than other sorts. Moreover, it is the most self-folding variety. In color it resembles the Paris White, but is somewhat greener. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Paris White Cos. 880. Grows to very large size. The inner leaves blanch readily and are of fine flavor. As this variety becomes ready for use, the leaves should be tied together loosely to facilitate blanching. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Trianon Cos. 881. Long, narrow leaves; very tender and crisp. Is self-blanching, tying is unnecessary. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.



Romaine, or Cos Lettuce



Muskmelon, Burrell's Gem (Red Rocky Ford)

MUSKMELONS

A packet will sow 6 or 8 hills; 1 ounce will sow 50 hills

Good melons can be grown in any garden having a sunny exposure, with proper care and preparation of the soil. Cultivate in hills which should be 4 to 5 feet apart each way. The soil should be good loam into which plenty of well-rotted manure has been worked. If such manure be unobtainable, thoroughly mix a large handful of bone-meal or sheep-manure in the soil of each hill. For an early crop start the plants in hotbeds and plant out when the ground is warm. For the regular crop sow 10 or 12 seeds in hills at intervals of 4 feet each way. When the young plants have produced their rough leaves, pinch out all but the three strongest plants. Guard the young plants against insect pests by dusting them with Slug-Shot or Tobacco Dust. You must spray to prevent melon blight; it can't be cured.

PINK-FLESHED VARIETIES

Boddington's Selected Emerald Gem. 903. Medium size; skin smooth, deep emerald-green; flesh salmon-color, delicious flavor. One of the earliest and best for the amateur gardener. If the fruits are gathered as soon as they ripen, the vines will continue bearing throughout the season. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Boddington's Pink-Flesh. 915. Outside shell pale green and well netted; flavor unsurpassed; flesh scarlet and juicy to the outer shell, which is thin. This variety does especially well in the New England States where it originated. Stock very limited. Pkt. 25 cts., 5 pkts. \$1.

Burrell's Gem (Red Rocky Ford). 904. An improvement on Paul Rose. Color of flesh, beautiful dark salmon or orange. Skin is rather dark green, and rind thin, leaving a thick lining of flesh which is of most delicious, juicy flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Fordhook. 906. The flesh is thick, color deep salmon, and surpassingly luscious in flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Miller's Cream (Osage). 911. Larger than Emerald Gem. Flesh rich salmon-color, very thick, sweet; rind thin and finely netted. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra-Early Hackensack. 907. Is of superior quality. Very early, flesh light green and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Honey Dew. 913. A late variety. The rind is almost white, the flesh green, and the flavor very sweet. The melons sometimes measure 8 inches in length. We suggest gathering this variety as soon as the fruits slip from the vine. Store in a cool place for three days before serving. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.

Jenny Lind. 909. The earliest and sweetest green-fleshed Muskmelon in existence. The melons are just of the right size to serve as individual melons. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Long Island Beauty. 910. The flesh is green, of finest quality; skin is densely netted. Quite early and prolific and of large size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Montreal Nutmeg. 912. The largest and handsomest form of nutmeg Melon; its flavor is of the richest, and the flesh is dark green with a netted and distinctly ribbed skin. Well-grown specimens weigh as much as 20 pounds each. It matures late and vines should be limited to two fruits each. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$1.40.

Rocky Ford. 914. An improved form of Netted Gem. A variety of the widest popularity, oval in shape and beautifully netted. Melons about 5 inches in length, and have a delicious flavor; flesh is smooth and light green color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.25.

BRITISH MUSKMELONS

For forcing under glass

Sow for first crop in January, and plant when ready on greenhouse benches in good maiden loam and well-rotted manure, adding a dressing of fine soil to the surface and bringing the plants as near the light and glass as possible. It is essential that a regular temperature be secured rather than a high degree of heat. Keep a moist, buoyant atmosphere during growth, and give air freely when fruit is ripening, checking the supply of water to develop flavor.

GREEN AND WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES

Boddington's Emerald Eminence. 924. Green flesh, crisp and deliciously flavored, similar in texture to Sutton's Emerald Gem but, unlike that variety, which takes so long to ripen, it can be matured in 12 to 14 weeks. It is equally good for early and late forcing, an excellent keeper, free setter, disease-proof, and an ideal grower. We believe this new melon will supplant all other green fleshed forcing melons. Per packet of 25 seeds \$1, 3 pkts. \$2.75.

Hero of Lockinge. 926. Fruit handsome; flesh white and of fine flavor. Succeeds well in coldframes. Pkt. 50 cts.

Sutton's Emerald Gem. 930. Flesh unusually thick, of a rich, green color, superb in flavor. Pkt. 75 cts.

Sutton's Perfection. 931. A valuable melon; flesh green. Pkt. 75 cts.

Sutton's Ringleader. 932. Fruit above average size, oval in form, with a yellow skin which is beautifully netted; flesh pale green; delicious flavor. Pkt. 75 cts.

Sutton's Royal Jubilee. 933. A splendid, oval, green-fleshed melon. Skin almost white, handsomely netted. Pkt. 75 cts.

Sutton's Universal. 936. Fruits large, with an attractive yellow skin, boldly netted. Flesh white, exceptionally deep; most excellent in flavor. Pkt. 75 cts.

Veitch's Supremacy. 938. Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society. White flesh; of medium size; splendid flavor. Pkt. 50 cts.

RED-FLESHED BRITISH VARIETIES

Blenheim Orange. 925. Scarlet flesh. Pkt. 50 cts.

Invincible Scarlet. 927. Scarlet flesh. Pkt. 50 cts.

King George. 928. A scarlet-fleshed melon. The skin is green and beautifully netted; the flesh deep and of a rich scarlet-orange. Pkt. 75 cts.

Sutton's A1. 929. Flesh scarlet and of delicious aroma. Pkt. 75 cts.

Sutton's Scarlet. 934. Rich golden skin, beautifully netted; flesh deep, rich in color and of exquisite flavor. Pkt. 75 cts.

Sutton's Superlative. 935. Flesh scarlet, merging into a beautiful green tint near the skin, and so thick that the fruit is practically without a cavity. Pkt. 75 cts.

The Manchester. 937. Green skin, scarlet flesh. Pkt. 50 cts.



British Melon, Boddington's Emerald Eminence

WATERMELON

One ounce will plant about 50 hills

CULTURE.—Treat the same as muskmelon, except that the hills should be planted 8 feet apart.

Cole's Early. 951. A most delicious and productive variety for the family garden, succeeding in northern states, where melons were never matured before. The flesh is of a beautiful bright red color, crisp and extremely delicate in texture—that granulated, cool, sparkling appearance that is so captivating to the eye; in flavor it is lusciously sweet and refreshing, no pithiness or stringiness. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Kleckley Sweets. 953. *The sweetest of all the Watermelons.* Fine-flavored and grained, tender meat. Fruits are large size; rind very thin and green, very brittle; flesh scarlet and firm; and a variety everyone should grow. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Tom Watson Improved. 964. A large, long melon which attains a length of from 18 to 24 inches, with a diameter of 10 to 12 inches, and weighs from 50 to 60 pounds. The dark green rind is thin but tough, and the flavor of the bright, attractive, crisp red flesh is deliciously sweet. A favorite in the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Kolb's Gem. 956. Largely grown in the South for shipment to northern markets and has no equal as a shipping melon. The fruit is nearly round; rind dark green, somewhat marbled with lighter shades. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Citron. 950. Round and handsome; used for preserves. Our strain of this variety is very fine; fruits uniformly large. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

MARTYNIA (UNICORN PLANT)

Quite ornamental in growth, and bears large, pyramidal spikes of gloxinia-like flowers, followed by hairy seed-pods of a peculiar shape. These pods are gathered while young and tender and pickled. Sow in open ground in May in hills 3 feet apart each way, or in a hotbed, and afterward transplant. If once planted in the garden, voluntary plants are likely to spring up the following year from scattered seeds.

Proboscidea. 900. Large size, with long horns. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.

MUSTARD

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill

White London. 969. Imparts a delightfully pungent flavor to mixed salad. In Great Britain it is grown in every garden to serve as a salad, mixed with curled cress. Grow White London Mustard in exactly the same manner as cress (see cultural directions for cress), but sow the Mustard five days later, as it is ready to cut sooner. To grow seed for the purpose of flavoring pickles, sow in April, in rows 1 foot apart, and thin out to 3 inches apart when 2 inches high. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Southern Giant Curled. 970. Produces large, dark green leaves, with extra-curled edges. In the southern states this vegetable is very popular for cooking like spinach in the fall and winter months. Sow the seed thickly in shallow drills 12 to 18 inches apart as early as possible in the spring, and for late use in September or October. Thin out and cultivate like lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

MUSHROOMS

These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or inclosed shed in which an even temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees can be maintained, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. The white thread-like substance seen permeating the brick or tablet in which Mushroom Spawns is sold is called Mycelium. The edible part of the Mushroom is analogous to the flower in other plants. The spawn as sold is in a dormant condition, growth being suspended by withholding moisture. The task for the grower is to cause it to revive and resume growth. We send free, if requested, our leaflet, "Mushroom Culture," giving directions for preparing manure and making the beds. If more detailed and elaborate information is required, the best book of this subject is "How to Grow Mushrooms," by Falconer. With the aid of this book any person can grow Mushrooms successfully and profitably. \$1, postpaid.



New French Process Spawn, Boddington's Spore-Culture

BODDINGTON'S SPORE-CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN

Produces Mushrooms in six weeks superior as to quality and size, and more surely than any other Spawn.

Boddington's Spore-Culture Spawn, produced from original spore cultures under the new French process which permits the indefinite reproduction of selected varieties without dilution of the strain. Positively the most vigorous and prolific Spawn on the market. Each brick weighs from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and will spawn from 8 to 10 square feet of beds. We keep on hand the white variety which is generally preferred in the markets, but can supply the cream or brown varieties, if desired. Brick, 40 cts., 5 bricks, \$1.90, 10 bricks, \$3.70, 25 bricks, \$8.75, 100 bricks, \$30.

OKRA (GUMBO)

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

Is used largely in the southern states, both as a separate dish and for soups, etc.; it is becoming better known and more popular in the North. The pods should be gathered while still young and tender, before the hard, woody fiber develops. Sow the seed thickly in rich ground about the middle of May, or when the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, 1 inch deep; thin to 10 inches apart in drills. A packet of seed is sufficient for the home garden.

Improved Dwarf Green. 975. Dwarf, stocky growth, prolific and early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Perfect Perkins' Long-Pod. 977. The pods are produced in great abundance, and when ready to use are from 4 to 5 inches in length, of a handsome green color and best quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

White Velvet. 978. Of tall growth, with long pods which are round, smooth, and of a velvety white coloring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.10.

"THE HOE BEHIND THE FLAG"—PLANT A GARDEN

"Everyone who creates or cultivates a garden," says President Wilson, "helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations."

THE LATEST GARDEN HELPS

With the greatly increased planting of Home Gardens we have had many requests for Books on Gardening. To meet this demand we recommend two splendid Garden Books, written by F. F. Rockwell, the well-known Garden Writer. These two books are entitled:

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AROUND THE YEAR IN THE GARDEN

There is hardly a Garden Question that is not answered. Illustrated by the author. Price, \$1.75, postpaid.



Southport Globe Onions

ONIONS

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for one acre

The Onion is one of the few vegetables which can be grown successfully on the same land for several seasons. It is preferable to have the soil rather light and loose, as well as free from stone. The ground should be prepared the previous autumn, if possible, by spading deeply, using plenty of well-rotted barnyard or sheep manure. Sow the seed as early in spring as practicable, in shallow drills 1 foot apart, covering with fine soil, which should be pressed down by the use of a light roller or the back of a spade. When the young plants are strong enough, thin out to 4 inches apart.

"How to Grow Onions." In this interesting cultural leaflet we give brief but clear directions for preparing the soil, sowing the seed, cultivating and harvesting the crop, together with a description of the newest methods of cultivation. Mailed free with orders, upon request. A list of our cultural leaflets will be found on the last page of the order sheet.

WHITE VARIETIES

White Queen (Barletta; Pearl). 991. This is the best of all for small pickles and the earliest ripening Onion in cultivation. The bulbs of a pure paper-white, are generally very small, averaging only 1½ inches in diameter; are mild in flavor. Should be grown in every garden for early use and for pickling. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 45 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.35 cts., lb. \$4.50.

Mammoth Silver King. 999. The large bulbs are of attractive form, flattened, but quite thick through. Under good cultivation the average diameter is from 5 to 7 inches, single bulbs often attaining a weight of from 2 to 3 pounds each. The thin skin is a clear silvery white; flesh snow-white, sweet, and tender. Grows quickly, matures early. A most desirable variety for autumn and early winter use. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 60 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.

Southport White Globe. 1005. Connecticut-grown. Of true globe form, the Onions are 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, with a thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine-grained, snowy white in color, and very mild in flavor. The bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark loft or shed to dry. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50.

White Portugal. 1008. The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. The flesh is mild and sweet; the thin skin a clear silvery white, of handsome appearance if the bulbs are gathered as soon as ripened and carefully dried under shelter, away from the strong sunlight. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.30, lb. \$4.25.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Boddington's Bountiful. 989. *The World's Champion Exhibition Onion.* A handsome, oval-shaped variety, with pale straw-colored skin, attaining an enormous size. One of the best Onions for salads, slicing and flavoring purposes. The flesh is beautifully white and mild; a splendid keeper and is still the most popular Onion for Exhibition purposes. It is not uncommon to grow bulbs of this variety exceeding 3½ pounds in weight and 21 inches in circumference. To produce extra-large Onions sow early in January and transplant to the open in April. Pkt. 75 cts., 3 pkts. \$2.

Ailsa Craig. 990. This Onion is one of the largest, if sown early. A very handsome, oval-shaped variety with pale straw-colored skin. To attain its largest size it should be sown in the greenhouse in January and transplanted to the open in April. For a large Onion it is a splendid keeper. Introducers stock in original sealed packets, 75 cts. per pkt. Regular stock, pkt. 15 cts., ¼ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.75.

Cranston's Excelsior. 988. A remarkable Onion for size, quality, and productiveness. In style it is really an improved and selected type of Ailsa Craig. Specimens have been exhibited weighing 2½ pounds. Unlike many Onions of large size at maturity, it is solid to the core, and for flavor and delicacy it is not excelled. Pkt. 35 cts., 3 pkts. \$1.

Gigantic Gibraltar. 993. This enormous Onion is possessed of many sterling qualities. It grows larger than Ailsa Craig and is a great exhibition variety. It is of handsome, globular shape, light straw-color, and uniform in size. The flavor is agreeably mild and, if stored in a well-ventilated, dry place, will keep for months. Very scarce. Pkt. 50 cts., 3 pkts. for \$1.25.

Giant Rocca. 994. A large globe-shaped Onion with a light brown skin. The flesh is very sweet and mild. This variety ripens evenly and does well in both southern and northern climates. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.30, lb. \$4.25.

Prizetaker. 1002. American-grown. Prizetaker is a yellow globe Onion that matures to great size in the right conditions. It requires a long season and should be started early in hotbed. When properly ripened it is a good keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Yellow Danvers. 1010. A good Onion for the home garden, combining reliability in ripening with large yield. It ripens more surely, as well as earlier, in most locations than do the globe-shaped varieties. The thin-necked, flattened bulbs are quite thick through; light yellow skin; fine-grained, mild, white flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.25.

Yellow Globe Danvers. 1011. The standard variety for winter use in the East, producing well-ripened bulbs averaging 2 inches in diameter and nearly globe-shaped. Skin a light golden brown or pale yellow; flesh pure white, crisp, and mild in flavor. The plants have very slender necks and the bulbs ripen uniformly. The name "Globe" in this connection must be taken comparatively, as the True Danvers Onion is never so perfectly globe-shaped as the Southport Yellow Globe. The Southport Onions, while equally as valuable, are generally slightly later in maturing than the Yellow Globe Danvers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.30, lb. \$4.25.

RED VARIETIES

Large Red Wethersfield. 996. This is the most popular standard variety for winter use in many northern states. It is not an early ripening sort, but continues in growth throughout the season and consequently makes very large Onions. Though well flattened, the solid Onions are thick through. The outer skin is a deep, rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pinkish rose. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.

Southport Red Globe. 1004. The handsomest and most richly colored of all red Onions. The Onions measure 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, and are remarkably uniform in size. The plants are thin-necked, ripening down to a hard, solid ball, insuring the largest percentage of good Onions of the best keeping qualities. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50.



White Onion Sets

ONION SETS, HAZELNUT SIZE

Allow 2 quarts of Onion Sets to 100 feet of row

For green or "pulling Onions" (scallions), "sets" will produce a crop in half the time it takes to raise them from seed. Onion sets produce ripe Onions much quicker than Onion seed. The planter secures Onions of cooking size much earlier and can devote the same land to a second crop, such as beets, carrots, turnips, lettuce, etc. Ripe Onions produced from sets should be used in the summer and autumn, they do not keep so well through the winter as Onions raised from seed.

CULTURE.—Mark out your rows 1 foot or more apart, plant the sets 1 inch from each other and cover them with an inch of soil. As the plants grow, remove them here and there for "pulling Onions," and leave the balance to stand 4 inches apart to mature early into large Onions. Plant from April 15 to June 1 in the open ground; "pulling Onions" may be had in about 30 days from planting.

White Onion Sets. 1023. Preferable for "pulling Onions." Qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75.

Yellow Onion Sets. 1024. Good for "pulling Onions." Superior to the white for producing matured Onions. Qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75.

Red Onion Sets. 1022. Not so mild as the white, but the full-grown Onions are superior in keeping qualities. Qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75.

White Multiplier Onion Sets. 1025. Produce a cluster of small, mild Onions from a single bulb. Very early. Qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75.

Potato Onion Sets. 1026. Valuable for bunching or an early crop. Light brown skin; mild white flesh. The most vigorous, easiest to cultivate, and earliest of all Onions that can be raised from sets. Qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75.

Shallots (Yellow Multipliers). 1028. Much superior to ordinary Onions for flavoring. The small bulbs keep for a year. Qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75.

Egyptian Top Sets (Perennial Tree Onion). 1029. When once set out, without the slightest winter protection, this type grows year after year. The bottoms divide, forming several irregular-shaped Onions that are sweet and tender. The young sets grow on top of the stalks and can be planted in the fall. *We cannot supply these sets after March 1.* Qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75.

Garlic. 1027. Used for flavoring. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4.

CHIVES. (Roots.) The tender tops chopped fine and sprinkled over lettuce or other salad impart a delicious flavor. Bunch of roots, 25 cts.

PARSLEY

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill

Parsley requires a rich, mellow, and rather deep soil. Sow early in spring in drills 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, previously soaking the seeds a few hours in tepid water to facilitate germination. Thin out the young plants to 4 inches. The culture of Hamburg or Rooted Parsley is the same as for carrots, which see.

Boddington's Triple Moss-Curled. 1040. Excessively curled, dense and compact leaves. A superb variety for garnishing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Extra-Double Curled. 1041. A beautifully curled variety, highly esteemed for garnishing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Fern-leaved. 1042. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Hamburg, or Rooted. 1043. Culture same as carrots. Extensively grown for its roots, which are used in flavoring soups. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

PARSNIP

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in rich, deep soil; thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Secure enough in pits or cellars for immediate needs. Valuable for feeding stock, as well as for table use.

Boddington's Improved Hollow Crown. 1049. A great improvement on the old hollow-crowned variety; unsurpassed as a table or exhibition variety. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

Early Round. 1051. Adapted to shallow soils; very early and of good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

The Student. 1052. A fine-flavored variety; recommended for small gardens. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.



Boddington's Selected Chinese
Giant Pepper

PEPPER

One ounce will produce 1,000 plants

Peppers are indispensable for salads, for stuffing, for pickling, and as a seasoning for soups and meats. The large, mild-flavored, sweet varieties are mainly used for this purpose. Large Bell and Ruby King, are used for mangoes, while the small-fruited sorts are the best for sauces. Sow in hotbeds in March or April, or in a warm, sheltered border in May, and, when season is favorable, transplant in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in row, in good, rich ground.

MILD SWEET VARIETIES

For Salads, Stuffing and Mangoes

Boddington's Selected Chinese Giant. 1058. The largest mild Red Pepper. An ideal variety for the home garden. "It is as sweet as an apple" unusually thick-skinned; excellent for salad purposes and stuffing. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than 2 feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Productiveness may be increased by pinching off the first or "king blossoms." Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. 85 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$8.50.

Early Neapolitan. 1063. Decidedly the earliest of all large, mild Peppers. The fruits measure 4 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. The strong vigorous plants grow 2 feet high by 18 inches across; they are completely laden with large, handsome fruits and bear continuously until frost. Single plants carry from 35 to 50 fruits at one time. The Peppers grow upright until they become so heavy that their own weight turns them down. The skin and flesh are bright red, sweet, and "mild as an apple." Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. 1065. A large, early variety, of pleasant flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

Ruby King. 1068. Bright ruby-red. The flavor is so mild and pleasant that it can be eaten like an apple. A popular large, red, early Pepper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 70 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10, lb. \$7.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. 1070. Similar to the Bull Nose, but larger, sweeter, and of mild flavor; extensively used for mangoes. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

HOT PEPPERS

For Sauces and Pickling

Cherry-Red. 1061. Small, round fruit, of a rich glossy scarlet and extremely hot. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Chili. 1062. Very hot and very prolific; small, slim fruits generally used for making pepper sauce. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c., oz. 75 cts.

Long Cayenne, Red. 1066. Fruits 3 to 4 inches long, conical in form, of a bright red color, very hot, and very productive. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts., oz. 75 cts.



Pea, Little Marvel. A dwarf wrinkled variety requiring no support

BODDINGTON'S GARDEN PEAS

One packet will sow 12 feet of drill; 1 pound, 50 feet; 3 bushels, 1 acre

Peas of the extra-early smooth class are the first things to be planted in the garden in the spring. Select deep, strong soil that is retentive of moisture, yet well-drained; it should be plentifully enriched with animal manure. If well-rotted stable manure be unobtainable, we can always supply sheep manure. Thoroughly mix manure in soil before sowing. Sow a limited quantity of the round-seeded varieties, such as Boddington's Early Bird, First of All, and Alaska, by March 17, or as early as it is possible to work the ground. The wrinkled varieties are all much superior in flavor, but they must not be sown until the ground is warm, say about April 15.

The early round Peas and the tall, wrinkled varieties require wire or brush to support them. We urge the culture of the tall wrinkled varieties wherever the space and facilities are at hand, because they are more productive for the space occupied. Rows may be sown here and there through the garden, to economize space, where they will not unduly shade adjoining crops. Thirty inches should be the space between the Peas and the next vegetable. The furrows should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and the plants thinned to stand 2 inches apart. Continue successive sowings at seven-day intervals until about May 20. Early sowings are likely to be the most successful, as they enable the Peas to make good root-growth during the cool spring weather. Sixty days from sowing is about the minimum time in which Peas are ready for picking.

THE CULTURE OF DWARF PEAS is popular with amateur gardeners not having the space or wishing to bother with brush or wire. Dwarf Peas can be sown in double rows 18 inches apart, making the drill $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, the plants to stand 2 inches apart in the row. Peas must receive cultivation after every rain. Sheep manure and Mulford Cultures, great aids in the culture of Peas, will be found listed on the fertilizer page of this catalogue.

PEAS BY PARCEL POST. The prices given in this catalogue for Peas of all kinds are for the same to be sent by express or freight at purchaser's expense. If wanted by Parcel Post add as follows: To points in the United States east of the Mississippi River, 5 cts. for $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 7 cts. per lb.; to points west of the Mississippi River, to Canada or United States possessions, 12 cts. per lb. Packets of Peas are sent postpaid.

The American Seed Trade generally has adopted the cental system of pricing Peas, Beans, and Corn. We therefore offer by weight instead of measure. One pound of Peas is equal to about 1 pint; 2 pounds to about 1 quart

DWARF WRINKLED VARIETIES

Requiring no Brush or Wire for Support

American Wonder. 104. Height 1 foot. An extra-early, dwarf, wrinkled Pea, of standard quality. The vines are dwarfer than Nott's Excelsior, being only 10 to 12 inches high, and mature pods a day or two in advance of Nott's, that are firm and well filled with Peas of splendid quality. The vines require no support during growth; plant every week for succession. American Wonder is a standard home-garden variety of prolific growth. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

Laxtonian. 127. Height 18 inches. The pods of Laxtonian are very large, and are produced on a low-growing, sturdy vine, without support of any kind. Unlike many of its class, Laxtonian fills to the full its ample pods with large and luscious Peas. The flavor is just as rich and good as any of the later varieties, which entitles it to a permanent place in every garden. It is ready for use just about a week later than the very early sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c., lb. 65 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$4.25, 15 lbs. \$8.

Little Marvel. 128. Height 18 inches. The most satisfactory Pea in the average home garden. In season it is the same as Nott's Excelsior and American Wonder. The big point in its favor is that it remains in prime picking condition a week longer than the older sorts which last only a few days when they become hard, and lose their sweetness. Very productive, hardy, and quality luscious and sugary. Vines 18 inches, pod $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; dark green, well filled. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 65 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.20, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$4.25, 15 lbs. \$8.

Nott's Excelsior. 132. Height 14 inches. This is a very fine variety of close, compact, dwarf growth, with quite large pods; fully one-third larger than those of the American Wonder, and maturing almost equally as early. Pods average 3 inches in length, are well filled to the ends with Peas of large size and unusually sweet flavor. So closely are the Peas packed in the pods that they are flattened against each other at the sides, as in the Potato Limas. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

Sutton's Excelsior. 120. Height 18 inches. A very fine, first-early, dwarf, wrinkled Pea, regarded by some as the best of the wrinkled sorts. It is very hardy and can be planted early. Vines are 18 inches high, very prolific, pods are almost square at lower end. They are larger and broader than the usual dwarf Pea, and light green color. In season 2 days later than Nott's. The excellent quality of the Peas, size of pods, heavy yielding and hardness have secured for Sutton's Excelsior many friends. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

Sutton's Dwarf Defiance. 113. Height 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A favorite with many gardeners. Haulm laden with long, straight, dark green pods, closely packed. An excellent second-early. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 65 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.20, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$4.25, 15 lbs. \$8.

Stratagem. 141. Height 2 feet. Very large pods filled with large dark green Peas of the first quality. This variety makes a sturdy growth. An immense cropper and an excellent midseason variety. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

PEAS, EARLIEST ROUND-SEEDED VARIETIES
MEDIUM HEIGHT

This type has the merit of extreme earliness, but, with the exception of Boddington's Early Bird, they all lack in flavor as compared with the wrinkled sorts.

Alaska. 101. Height 2½ feet. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive; matures practically the entire crop at one time. Pkt. 10 cts., ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, 7½ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

Boddington's Early Bird. 115. Height 3 feet. Far and away the best of this class. A round-seeded Pea of the Gradus type, embodying the hardness of a round variety with the flavor and size of pod of Gradus. It is a vigorous branching plant and bears throughout the length of the haulm a large proportion of pods in pairs, which contain fine, deep green Peas of exquisite marrowfat flavor. (See illustration.) Supply limited. Pkt. 10 cts., ½lb. 35 cts., lb. 65 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.20, 7½ lbs. \$4.25, 15 lbs. \$8.

Early of Earlies. 116. Height 2 feet. Thoroughly fixed and free from sporting tendencies; of healthy, vigorous growth; white, round seed and very hardy. The pods, 3½ to 4 inches long, appear in great quantities and mostly in pairs, and of the same shape. Pkt. 10 cts., ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, 7½ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

First of All, or Daniel O'Rourke. 121. Height 2½ feet. Well-known market-garden, extra-early Pea. The vines are slender and of quick growth and the pods are well filled. The entire crop can generally be gathered in one picking. Pkt. 10 cts., ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, 7½ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES

Gradus, or Prosperity. 123. Height 3 feet. The most popular of all Peas and the earliest of the wrinkled sorts; unexcelled for flavor or productivity; of robust growth. Pods are large and well filled, containing at times as many as 10 Peas, which are sweet and tender, and remain so for several days after being gathered. The vines of this variety being single-stemmed, it should be planted thicker than other large-podded sorts. This allows of more vines to the row and assures an abundant crop. Pkt. 10 cts., ½lb. 35 cts., lb. 65 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.20, 7½ lbs. \$4.25, 15 lbs. \$8.

Imcomparable. 126. Height 3½ feet. One of the finest garden Peas. Have robust, freely branched, producing a marvelous display of handsome, dark green pods, filled with large and delicious Peas. Much valued both for the table and the exhibition stage. Pkt. 10c., ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, 7½ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

McLean's Advancer. 131. Height 30 inches. Many claim that Advancer is equal in flavor to Champion of England; indeed it is sometimes named Dwarf Champion. The plant is extremely vigorous and noted particularly for the enormous number of pods produced on each vine; no variety excels it in this respect. The pods are small, but the Peas so densely packed therein that the yield per plant exceeds that of many of the larger-podded sorts. Pkt. 10c., ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, 7½ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

Thomas Laxton. 143. Height 3 feet. Somewhat more vigorous in habit than Gradus. The pods are medium to large, blunt ended and filled to the tip with large Peas of true, rich, "marrow" flavor. Its strong vine and heavy cropping character make it very suitable for an immediate successor to Gradus. If sown together, Thomas Laxton will be in full production just as the crop of Gradus is diminishing. Pkt. 10 cts., ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, 7½ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

MAIN-CROP AND LATE WRINKLED VARIETIES

Alderman. 102. Height 5 feet. Is one of the finest of the large-podded main-crop varieties. The haulm grows 5 feet in height and is of a rich, dark green coloring, as are also the large pods. Pods frequently measure nearly 6 inches in length and contain 8 or 9 very large Peas of superior flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., ½lb. 35 cts., lb. 65 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.20, 7½ lbs. \$4.25, 15 lbs. \$8.

Champion of England. 109. Height 6 feet. One of the best-flavored of all Peas, this old favorite rightly maintains its prominent place. It is one of the last varieties to mature and constitutes a delicious farewell to the Pea season. The pods are medium in size, but are produced in abundance and are always well filled. It is ready to use early in July, a period of great heat. To protect from heat and drought, make a trench on each side of the row, soak thoroughly, and when drained, fill with dry soil. Cover with a mulch of loose manure, avoiding too close contact with the vines. Pkt. 10 cts., ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 2 lbs. \$1, 7½ lbs. \$3.50, 15 lbs. \$6.50.

Duke of Albany (American Champion). 112. Height 5 feet. Of the type of Telephone. Few varieties uniformly yield so abundant a crop. Large pods, and large Peas of superb flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., ½lb. 35 cts., lb. 65 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.20, 7½ lbs. \$4.25, 15 lbs. \$8.



Boddington's Early Bird

Quite Content. 138. Height 5 to 6 feet. This is undoubtedly the largest-podded Pea in existence. It generally bears large, straight, medium-dark pods, in pairs, from 5 to 6 inches in length, containing 9 to 10 Peas; good flavor; an excellent variety for second-early use. It is exceedingly prolific. Pkt. 10 cts., ½lb. 35 cts., lb. 65 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.20, 7½ lbs. \$4.25, 15 lbs. \$8.

Telephone. 142. Height 5 feet. Large pods and Peas of the best quality. Vines are strong in growth, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk. Pods average about 7 Peas each, which are of pale green color and excellent flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., ½lb. 35 cts., lb. 65 cts., 2 lbs. \$1.20, 7½ lbs. \$4.25, 15 lbs. \$8.

BACTERIAL INOCULATION. It is especially desirable in the cultivation of Peas that there should be present in the soil the particular bacteria beneficial to their roots. Cultures for all legumes are easy to use. It is only necessary to add water to the bottle (which is intentionally about ¼ filled), shake well, and then dampen the seeds or soil with this mixture before sowing. Mulford Cultures for Culinary Peas, sent by express only at customer's expense. ¼-acre size, 25 cts.; ¼-acre size, 50 cts.; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.



Digging Potatoes at Mount Hope Farm, October 8, 1919

POTATO CULTURE

Reprinted by permission of Mr. E. Parmalee Prentice, owner of Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass.

GOOD SEED WILL NOT PRODUCE GOOD CROPS WITHOUT GOOD CARE. Success with Potatoes requires interest and study as well as labor. For what to do and what to avoid, here are the "Fourteen Commandments."

1. Potatoes will not grow in wet soil. Give them well-drained land, with abundant humus.

2. Make a good deep seed-bed. If your land was not plowed last fall, disk it well first, then plow, then harrow. Plow no more in a day than you can and will harrow that day.

3. Manure is very good for Potatoes, but it should be applied the year before they are planted. It is too late to manure for Potatoes this year. 4. An eighth of an acre contains 5,448 square feet, and makes a good-sized Potato-patch. The record in America is 110 bushels on an eighth of an acre.

5. Good Seed Potatoes should be smooth and of even color. There should be no sunken areas and no areas showing a slight shading. If you find little elevations on the surface of the Potato, as though a bit of soil had adhered to the tuber, moisten your finger and pass it over the spot—rhizoctonia shows black when moistened in this way. Potatoes which are much affected with rhizoctonia should not be used for seed. So far as we know there is no rhizoctonia whatever on Mount Hope Seed Potatoes.

6. The rhizoctonia disease is widespread and is the cause of great loss in Potatoes and other crops in all parts of the country. To protect your fields from this and other infections, Seed Potatoes, such as are commonly found in the market, should be soaked for an hour and a half in a solution of corrosive sublimate—4 ounces of corrosive sublimate to 30 gallons of water. This solution is exceedingly poisonous and must be used with the greatest care. Mount Hope Seed need not be soaked or disinfected, if properly handled after you receive it.

7. Plant 4 bushels of seed on an eighth of an acre. After soaking, if not planted at once, the seed should be spread out to dry. Do not let it heat, and do not infect by handling or putting in old boxes or bags. Four bushels of seed is not too much for an eighth of an acre—it means an average of one 3-ounce seed-piece in each hill. Plant your Potatoes early, for unless they mature they will not be dry and mealy and will not have the unequaled flavor which belongs to healthy stock well grown and ripened.

8. Seed Potatoes should be kept in a cool, dark place before planting. If they have been permitted to sprout in the dark, sending out long white sprouts, a large part of their vigor has been lost. Short stubby sprouts made in the light are all right, and good Potato-growers sometimes go to the trouble of sprouting seed in the light before planting, but ordinarily this is not practicable.

9. Good Seed Potatoes on an eighth of an acre of good land deserve an eighth of a ton of good chemical fertilizer. It is better to mix your own fertilizer than to buy it ready mixed, and if you can get potash, a 6-8-10 formula is excellent. Spread the fertilizer broadcast before your last harrowing.

10. Do not open the ground and do not cut the seed until you are ready to plant. When ready—and not before—cut Potatoes lengthwise in three or four pieces, leaving two or three eyes on each piece. Do not hesitate to split terminal bud. Plant eye side up, 4 inches deep, 18 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart, and cover immediately with a couple of inches of soil. Potatoes sprout better if not covered too deeply at first. Neither the ground nor the cut seed should be left open in the air to dry. Keep the ground cultivated so that there shall be a dust mulch on the surface. In keeping this mulch you will little by little cover the seed-piece to its full depth. Potatoes demand about 400 pounds of moisture for every pound of dry matter, and a large part of this moisture comes from the subsoil by capillary attraction. A dust-mulch reduces the loss from evaporation. After the first cultivation do not cultivate nor hoe deeply, for many Potato roots are near the surface and should not be injured.

11. There is no use planting and cultivating Potatoes in the northern states unless you spray them. Blight is always looking for the Potato crop of the man who neglects spraying. Most people think that the purpose of spraying is to protect the vines from the Colorado Potato bug. This is a mistake. We spray to prevent disease, to drive away the flea-beetle, and to promote growth. Protection against the Potato bug, though important and necessary, is a side issue.

12. Spray with Bordeaux mixture, and when the Potato bug is in evidence, put 5 pounds of arsenate of lead paste (or 2 pounds of the powder) in 50 gallons of the mixture. For Bordeaux, use the 5-5-50 formula—that is, dissolve 5 pounds of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water in a wooden barrel. To do this, suspend the blue vitriol in a bag hung in the water over night. Do not throw the blue vitriol on the bottom of the barrel. In another barrel, dissolve 5 pounds of lime in 25 gallons of water. Do not mix these solutions until you want to use them for spraying. Then stir thoroughly and mix in equal parts. Homemade, freshly mixed Bordeaux is better than any you can buy.

The success of spraying depends upon the thoroughness with which it is done. As far as possible, every leaf, stem, and stalk should be covered from top to bottom. If you spray once in two weeks, it is good; once in ten days is better. Mount Hope sprays once a week, beginning when the plants are 6 or 8 inches high.

13. Remember that this spring is the time to prepare the land for your Seed Potato patch next year and the year after. Plow deeply, lime thoroughly, and arrange a rotation with clover plowed under the year before.

14. Keep your field free from disease, rogue out all plants which become affected, and provide good storage for your crop. All this requires careful study and observation.—E. PARMALEE PRENTICE.

MOUNT HOPE FARM SEED POTATOES

An acre of Potatoes, planted 18 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart, contains about 9,520 hills, and if each hill contained as many tubers as a good healthy vine commonly bears, the yield of Potatoes would be between 400 and 500 bushels per acre. In fact, the average yield is about 100 bushels per acre. On the average, one hill in four yields what it should, and these productive hills are so scattered through the field that the farmer plants, fertilizes, and cultivates the whole acre for what should grow on a quarter of an acre. What is the explanation of this great loss?

Just at your Potato-field in June and you will see that for every thrifty plant several plants are poor or missing. In July the good plants will cover many of the bare places, so that the poor and missing will be forgotten, but the fact remains that *the yield is small in the fall, because the stand is poor in the spring.*

The explanation of the poor stand is that the Potato is subject to disease to an extraordinary degree. We all know Potato Blight, and we know common Scab.

Few Potato-growers know Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Verticillium, Mosaic, Net Necrosis, German Leaf-Roll, Powdery Scab, Silver Scurf, Curly-Dwarf, and the host of other troubles that have come to our knowledge within the last few years, but the fact is that every Potato-field is full of disease, and Potatoes carry disease, the farmer plants disease in the spring and gathers in the fall what he planted and passes diseased seed to his neighbor.

Mount Hope Farm is engaged in an effort to produce Seed Potatoes that shall, so far as possible, be free from disease. The work is new; as yet little is known of Potato diseases. The science of plant pathology is in its infancy, but something has been accomplished and more is promised. Experts can only guess, for example, at the nature of Mosaic—a disease which appears to be contagious and may be carried by a germ too small to be detected under the microscope—but other diseases, like Rhizoctonia and Fusarium are easily detected by careful seed-inspection, and still other diseases can be detected by inspection of the growing plant.

We call attention to the fact that work with Seed Potatoes of the character above described is experimental. It is impossible in the present state of knowledge to exclude disease from Seed Potatoes. In some of the fields of Mount Hope the percentage of disease has been quite high. In other fields it is sometimes as low as 6 per cent, a remarkable achievement, if it were known how it had been accomplished and if the success could be repeated. They don't pretend to understand their own fields nor the problems they present, but they know that progress is made every year, that the percentage of disease is less every year and that Mount Hope Seed Potatoes with ordinary care produce a good stand and a large crop.

MOUNT HOPE FARM POTATOES ARE PACKED AS FOLLOWS: Each Potato is wrapped in tissue paper as a precaution against bruising and infection. Shipments are made by express only, direct from the farm at Williamstown, Mass., in light, strong, wooden containers, holding 7½, 15, 30 and 60 pounds (1 bushel).

Mount Hope Farm Rural New Yorker

For heavy soils and in localities where sustained heat and drought are likely to occur, as from New England through to the Dakotas, this variety succeeds better than any other for the main crop. It has a more vigorous constitution than Green Mountain and greater ability to withstand climatic conditions in the localities mentioned. This variety is not adapted to the light sandy soils of Long Island and northern New Jersey. Experienced Potato-growers have come to the conclusion that Potatoes having purple sprouts, with few exceptions as to variety or locality, do not give good results on Long Island. Rural New Yorker is the standard white market Potato of the Middle West. It is large, smooth, oblong inclining to round and ready to wither and almost uniformly of good size. The vines are of average size, dark green, the stems are streaked purple and so vigorous that they stand erect long enough to allow necessary cultivation. The stock is limited. The expense of producing Potatoes of the quality, health, and vigor of this strain is very great, and the price must necessarily be in proportion. We recommend the purchase of a sufficient quantity for the production of your own seed for the following year, 7½ lbs. 90 cts., 15 lbs. \$1.60, 30 lbs. \$3, 60 lbs. \$5.75. F.O.B. Williamstown, Mass. Shipped by express only, direct from the farm.

Mount Hope Farm Green Mountain

Green Mountains constitute almost 50 per cent of our Potato sales. We believe the *Mount Hope Farm strain to be the best in existence.* Green Mountain thrives in more varieties of soil, climate, and cultivation than any other Potato. It gives especial satisfaction as a main-crop variety in the sandy soils of Long Island and New Jersey, which develop to the fullest extent its excellent flavor and cooking qualities. It resists Potato diseases (except Mosaic) as successfully as any other commercial variety. Its keeping qualities are unexcelled. The tubers are of broad, oval form, with thick, broad ends; eyes few and shallow. The vines are erect, with green sprouts and dark glossy leaves. The stock is limited. The expense of producing Potatoes of the quality, health and vigor of this strain is very great, and the price must necessarily be in proportion. We recommend the purchase of a sufficient quantity for the production of your own seed for the following year, 7½ lbs. 90 cts., 15 lbs. \$1.60, 30 lbs. \$3, 60 lbs. \$5.75. F.O.B. Williamstown, Mass. Shipped by express only, direct from the farm.

GOOD SEED WILL NOT PRODUCE GOOD CROPS
WITHOUT GOOD CARE

NORTHERN-GROWN SEED POTATOES.

The Seed Potatoes offered below are produced for us by famous growers, whose crops have been inspected and certified for seed purposes by the Departments of Agriculture of Canada, Maine, Massachusetts, and New York. These growers spray constantly during the growing season to treat their seed crops, and make every effort to keep their Potatoes free from disease and true to name.

Our Potatoes are packed in sacks containing 165 pounds net, equal to 2½ bushels. Smaller quantities, as follows, are packed carefully in paper bags and cotton sacks to guard against bruising. ½ peck (7½ pounds), 1 peck (15 pounds), ½ bushel (30 pounds), 1 bushel (60 pounds).

Important. The Potatoes listed below are shipped by express or freight, as directed, purchaser paying charges. We assume no risk on Potatoes, and ship only on purchaser's responsibility. No charge is made for bags.

PRICES ON POTATOES. As we go to press, it is possible to quote only approximate prices for spring delivery. Customers entrusting their orders to us can depend upon receiving fair treatment, both as to prices and quality. Current prices quoted on application.

EARLY VARIETIES

Beauty of Hebron. 1080. A very rapid and vigorous grower. As early as Early Rose, which it resembles but frequently exceeds in productiveness. ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.40, ½bus. \$2.50, bus. \$4, sack (165 lbs.) \$10.

Bovee. 1081. Extra early; very productive; of fine quality; medium. Vines of short and compact growth. Sets its entire crop close in the hill. ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.40, ½bus. \$2.50, bus. \$4, sack (165 lbs.) \$10.

Irish Cobbler. 1083. One of the best of the extra-early varieties. Very popular, especially on Long Island and in New Jersey where it is the standard early. The tubers are "round-oblong" in shape, skin white and smooth; shallow eyes; the flavor is excellent and the flesh is always dry and mealy. ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.40, ½bus. \$2.50, bus. \$4, sack (165 lbs.) \$10.

Noroton Beauty. Quick Lunch. 1084. Table quality is superb. One of the earliest Potatoes in existence. Yields as heavily as any of the medium-early sorts. ½pk. 90 cts., pk. \$1.60, ½bus. \$3, bus. \$5.75, sack (165 lbs.) \$17.25.

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES

Carman No. 1. 1085. One of the best of the Green Mountain group. ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.40, ½bus. \$2.50, bus. \$4, sack (165 lbs.) \$10.

Dibble's New Russet. 1091. A russet variety of the Rural New Yorker group. ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.40, ½bus. \$2.50, bus. \$4, sack (165 lbs.) \$10.

Gold Coin. 1086. A most popular variety of the Green Mountain group. ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.40, ½bus. \$2.50, bus. \$4, sack (165 lbs.) \$10.

Green Mountain. 1087. (Regular stock.) For description see Mt. Hope Farm Green Mountain. ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.40, ½bus. \$2.50, bus. \$4, sack (165 lbs.) \$10.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. 1088. (Regular stock.) For description see Mt. Hope Farm Rural New Yorker. ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.40, ½bus. \$2.50, bus. \$4, sack (165 lbs.) \$10.

Sir Walter Raleigh. 1089. Of the Rural New Yorker type. ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.40, ½bus. \$2.50, bus. \$4, sack (165 lbs.) \$10.

Uncle Sam. 1090. One of the best of the white sprout Green Mountain group. ½pk. \$1.40, ½bus. \$2.50, bus. \$4, sack \$10.



Sugar Pumpkin (Pie Pumpkin)

PUMPKINS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills, 3 seeds to the hill

Pumpkins are not sown until May 15 in the neighborhood of New York. They are exceedingly useful in the small garden for covering an unsightly compost heap or paling fence, the vines running over them freely. No more than two plants should be allowed per hill, but do not thin to this number until the plants have started to grow freely and are obviously healthy. Every runner should be "anchored" down to the soil with a spadeful of earth every six feet to induce the formation of stem roots. About 110 days from seed are occupied in the production of ripe fruits.

Pumpkins are an economical and valuable feed for cattle. They can be grown easily among a crop of sweet or field corn or wherever there is ample room for the vines to spread. In field culture it is best to make the hills 10 feet or more apart each way, so that the vines may have ample room in which to spread. Wherever fruits are desired for exhibition purposes, a large hole should be made with a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure, and only one or two fruits should be allowed to set on each vine. Three or more seeds can be planted to a hill, but when the plants are well started, they should be thinned out, leaving only the best plant standing in the hill. The fruits should be gathered and carefully stored in a warm, dry place before they are touched by frost. According to size of seed, one ounce will plant twenty-five to fifty hills.

Connecticut Field. 1099. A productive, large, orange-colored, field Pumpkin, usually grown for stock-feeding, but it also makes good pies. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts., lb. \$2.

Jumbo. 1100. This is the variety to be grown where "the biggest Pumpkin" is wanted. We have seen specimens weighing 250 pounds. The color of skin is a deep yellow, the flesh being of a light shade. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is delicious in quality and generally desirable. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

Large Cheese. 1101. Large, round, flattened fruits, with creamy-buff skin, averaging 2 feet in diameter. An excellent keeper; it has thick flesh of extra-fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Large or Mammoth Tours. 1102. An old, well-known variety, productive and growing to a large size and tremendous weight. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Sugar. 1103. A handsome and productive small Pumpkin, 10 to 12 inches in diameter; round-flattened, skin orange, flesh deep yellow, fine-grained and very sweet. The New England Pie Pumpkin "par excellence." Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts., lb. \$2.

Winter Luxury. 1104. A superior pie Pumpkin, small, but enormously productive and an excellent keeper; shape slightly oval, about 10 inches in diameter; color, golden russet, finely netted; flesh deep golden, sweet and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

RADISH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

All Radishes require a light, loamy, moderately fertile soil. Sow thinly any of the early varieties as soon as the soil can be worked. Successive sowings should be made at 7-day intervals during April and May. The May sowings should consist of the early, long sorts. The furrows should be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep and 6 to 12 inches apart. These varieties mature in 20 to 30 days.

EARLY ROUND OR TURNIP-SHAPED

Boddington's Early Frame. 1131. This is a splendid strain of small, extra-early, round, bright red Radish. Ready for use in 18 to 20 days after sowing the seed. Skin is a bright scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, tender, and mild in flavor. Quite small top, and well suited for growing under glass. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.

Cooper's Sparkler. 1132. A quite distinct sort of a beautiful, rich carmine-scarlet, with a pronounced tip of pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.

Crimson Giant. 1133. This variety is suitable for either forcing or early planting out-of-doors. A remarkable feature of this Radish is that it will grow double the size of other round forcing Radishes and still remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Early Scarlet. 1136. Within 25 days from date of sowing it perfects handsome, flat roots, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep through. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Early Scarlet Globe-shaped. 1137. A standard variety perfecting handsome roots in about 28 days. Of distinct shape, brilliant color, short leaved, crisp and white. An excellent variety for forcing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.

Giant Butter. 1139. A new strain of forcing Radish; round, short-leaved scarlet. Especially adapted to forcing under glass. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

Saxa. 1140. In less than three weeks from sowing Saxa Radish is ready for the table, the flesh being firm, crisp and juicy. Remains for a long time without getting soggy. Fine outside or for forcing. Pkt. 20 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Scarlet White-tipped. 1141. Early bright red Radish with white tip; flesh is pure white, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

White Box. 1142. An early variety, very popular with market gardeners. Radishes grow $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with pure paper-white skin; crisp, mild flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts., lb. \$1.75.

GOOD SEED WILL NOT PRODUCE GOOD CROPS
WITHOUT GOOD CARE



Early Scarlet Globe-shaped Radishes



French Breakfast Radishes

RADISH, EARLY OLIVE-SHAPED

Earliest White. 1123. The beautiful, little, white, olive-shaped Radishes are ready for the table 16 to 20 days after sowing the seed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

French Breakfast. 1125. Color bright carmine with clear white in the lower portion. Very tender and mild. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Deep Scarlet. 1124. An old favorite. Matures in 25 days; flesh white, crisp and mild. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

EARLY LONG RADISHES

Especially desirable for sowing in May.

Cincinnati Market. 1114. ("Glass" Radish.) A strain of the Long Scarlet, growing to slightly larger size, fully as early, and darker in coloring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top. 1115. The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive. They are ready in about 25 days. Crisp, brittle, and of choicest quality, they reach a length of 5 to 6 inches, growing half out of the ground. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts., lb. \$1.75.

White Icicle. 1116. The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Radishes are ready for use in 20 to 25 days. This Radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first-early variety. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

SUMMER RADISHES

During the hot summer months the varieties of this type are at their best, for the olive-shaped and early round varieties become too pungent. Sowings of the summer varieties should commence in May and continue to the middle of August. Their cultural requirements are the same as for spring Radishes but they should be allowed a greater spacing. The roots should be pared thickly before serving, either whole or in salad. They require 45 to 60 days to develop.

Long Scarlet Chartier. 1120. A summer Radish; long, large and handsome; crimson fading to white at tip; flesh white and delicious, remaining long in good condition. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts., lb. \$1.75.

White Strasburg Summer. 1118. Very large and solid; shape tapering; skin and flesh both white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.

White Summer Turnip. 1121. A flat-round, early summer Radish, 2 inches in diameter; skin and flesh white and tender; ready to use in 30 days. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.25.

WINTER RADISHES

None of the winter varieties produce good roots from spring-sown seed. The first sowings should not be made until the middle of June. Sowings for succession may be made until the middle of August. These varieties attain large size. The rows should be 18 to 20 inches apart and the plants thinned to stand 6 inches apart in the rows. They require 60 to 70 days to mature. Winter Radishes may be kept in storage for three months during the winter. Before severe frost sets in in the fall, the roots should be lifted and placed in soil in a basement or storage cellar. If the roots become chilled at all, they will soon rot in storage, resulting in a complete loss to the gardener. Because of their extreme size, one root is sufficient for five people. In serving, the roots may be pared, sliced, and served as a relish or salad, or they may be cooked and served as are turnips or kohlrabi.

Long Black Spanish. 1148. Popular winter sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Round Black Spanish. 1149. Fine for winter. Thick, black skin and pure white flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Sakurajima. 1152. A Japanese Radish which grows to enormous size. The skin is white and the flesh crisp and tender. The taste is more delicate than many varieties. We believe this variety will become popular when better known. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

White Spanish. 1153. White skin and flesh; keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Round Scarlet China. 1151. An excellent winter variety and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

RHUBARB

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in drills 1 inch deep and a foot apart; thin out; transplant the following season 4 feet apart each way. Stalks may be had earlier in the spring in the home garden by placing half barrels or box frames, without bottoms or tops, over the plants in the fall or during the winter and filling them with a foot or more of fresh horse stable manure. This covering will warm the soil early in the spring and the leaf stalks can be allowed to grow up through the manure; these stalks will be paler in color than those grown in the open air, but come on much more quickly and are very tender and fine flavored. After the bearing season is past the box frame should be removed and the rotted manure dug into the soil about the plants.

Linnæus. 1162. Early, large and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

Victoria. 1163. Very large, somewhat later than Linnæus. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

Roots of either variety sent by express only at purchaser's expense. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Forcing roots, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

SALSIFY (VEGETABLE OYSTER)

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill

This plant is grown largely for winter use. It is highly esteemed for the fine flavor of the roots. The roots are served boiled, or may be sliced and fried. Soups made from the roots have a delicious flavor resembling oysters. Seed should be sown early in the spring in shallow drills 15 inches apart, then thinned out to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently. Larger and finer roots can be grown in deep, rich soil. The roots are hardy and may be left in the ground during winter, or the leaves can be cut off in the fall, the roots carefully dug, and stored in moist earth for use during the winter.

Sandwich Island Mammoth. 1170. This grows uniformly to an extra-large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their extra-large size, are of very superior quality and delicate in flavor. *Finest American-grown seed.* Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$3.50.

SCORZONERA 1176

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill

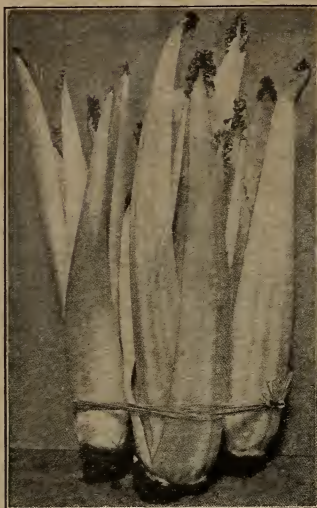
Requires the same culture as salsify. Don't scrape the roots, simply wash and boil till tender; serve like asparagus. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.

SORREL

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill

Sow early in the spring in drills 6 to 8 inches apart. Of the easiest growth, Sorrel is cultivated for its leaves, which possess a very fine flavor boiled and served like spinach. It is also used for soups and salads on account of its pleasant acid flavor. The leaves can be gathered for use at any time after the roots are well started in growth.

Broad-leaved. 1188. This is the best variety. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.



Sea Kale (Forced)

SEA KALE 1182

One ounce will produce about 300 plants

Sow an inch deep in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 6 inches, and the next spring plant in hills 3 feet apart. Sea Kale is almost unknown in America, but considered quite a delicacy in Europe. It is one of the most succulent and edible vegetables known. The plant forms long roots which are hardy and can remain in the ground all winter. The second winter after sowing the roots can be lifted and forced like rhubarb, or grown in the open ground and protected so that it will blanch. In form and flavor it is not unlike celery, though it is not eaten raw, but is cooked in the same manner as asparagus. Put into boiling water, and cook for ten minutes; pour off the water to get rid of the strong flavor; add more boiling water from the kettle, and boil ten to fifteen minutes longer. Serve with white sauce, the same as asparagus. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Roots. Extra-selected forcing crowns, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. Sent by express only at purchaser's expense.

SPINACH

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill

The success of the Spinach crop depends almost entirely on its continuous and rapid growth, hence the soil must be rich in humus and kept in good tilth by thorough preparation and constant cultivation. It grows best in cool weather, from early spring until June 15, and again from August 15 until frost stops all growth. For the early spring crop use Bloomsdale; follow at 14-day intervals with Long Standing and Triumph, also sow in early spring New Zealand Summer Spinach in hills 2 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This species resists heat and is the only variety fit for the table in hot weather. For fall use, Triumph and Round Viroflay are perhaps the best varieties to sow between August 15 and September 15. Later sowings should be of the Prickly or Winter variety and Round Viroflay for winter and early spring use. Sow in drills 12 inches apart, covering 1 to 2 inches (deeper in summer, shallower in spring), and thinning out the plants to 3 inches; Spinach matures in 30 to 60 days, according to variety.

Bloomsdale (Curled-leaved Savoy). 1194. Large curled and wrinkled leaves; tender and of the finest flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.15.

Long-standing (Round Thick-leaved). 1197. Dark green; leaves large and thick; very long-standing. Excellent for spring growing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

SPINACH, continued

New Zealand Summer. 1198. This plant is not a Spinach, but it is used as such; it grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and is very prolific; grows well during hot summer weather when the ordinary Spinach cannot be had. The seed should be soaked in hot water before sowing. If sown in drills, transplant when 2 inches high, 18 inches apart, or sow in hills 2 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Prickly, or Winter. 1199. One of the very hardiest sorts, useful not only for spring and fall, but of great value to winter over if sown about September 1. It begins to grow as soon as the frost has gone, and makes one of the first vegetables of spring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Round Viroflay, Thick-leaved. 1201. Has very large, thick, dark green leaves; one of the best for a fall crop; none surpasses it in its ability to resist the trying weather of our northern winters. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Triumph (Long Season). 1202. This Spinach is an improved variety of the Victoria Spinach, but will stand the heat about two weeks longer than the original sort. The very thick and fleshy and crumpled leaves are of the darkest green color and form a Spinach almost like a cabbagehead. The size of a single plant is about 9 or 10 inches across. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.



Spinach Triumph (Long Season)

SWISS CHARD (SPINACH BEET). See Beets

STRAWBERRY SEED (ALPINE)

Sow in an open bed of light soil, in shallow drills, 6 inches apart, and transplant, when large enough, to proper beds.

Sutton's Large Red Alpine. 1244. Bright red, and of exquisite flavor. Pkt. 50 cts.

The Pearl. 1245. Fruits from June to November almost continuously. Pkt. 50 cts.

Improved Red. 1246. Early, scarlet, delicious flavor. Pkt. 50 cts.

AUTUMN-FRUITING

St. Antoine de Padoue. 1249. Dark purplish crimson fruit, deliciously flavored. Pkt. 50 cts.

St. Joseph. 1250. Crimson fruit with a delicious, aromatic flavor. Pkt. 50 cts.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strong layers (rooted runners) *not* pot grown.

Marshall. Mid-season.

Chesapeake. Mid-season.

Gandy. Late.

August Luther. Early.

Sharpless. Mid-season.

Glen Mary. Early.

Bederwood. Early.

Early Jersey Giant.

Edmund Wilson.

Kellogg's Premier. Early.

Progressive. Everbearing.

Americus. Everbearing.

All the above, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100. Sent by express only at customer's expense



Early Yellow Bush Scallop

Mammoth White Bush

Giant Crookneck

SQUASH

One ounce of seed will plant 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre

CULTURE.—All Squashes do best in warm and very rich soil. Plant in well-manured hills, same as melons or cucumbers, the bush varieties 4 feet apart each way, the winter sorts 10 to 12 feet each way. Use seed freely, 8 to 12 seeds to the hill, to provide for losses by insects. When danger of such loss is past, thin to two or four plants to the hill. To repel the squash-vine borer, throw a handful of tobacco dust close around the plants. The large, strong-smelling black squash bug can be kept in check by hand-picking, going over the vines at frequent intervals. For yellow-striped beetle and blight, spray early and repeatedly with bordeaux arsenate of lead mixture. Winter Squashes may also be grown in cornfields in same manner as pumpkins.

Summer Squashes are used while young and tender, before the skin hardens. These are of two types—namely, those planted for use in the young, tender state during the summer months, and those having larger, hard-shelled fruits which are grown and stored for baking, making pies, etc., during the winter and early spring months. There is also another type, like Fordhook Squash, the fruits of which are excellent for use in the young state during the summer or which can be kept for baking and pies during the winter, and this general purpose type is one of the most desirable for the family garden. In the early summer varieties nearly all are of bush growth and can be grown in hills 4 feet apart each way, while with the larger-fruited winter sorts the growth is vine-like and requires ample room for the vines to run over the ground; these, like pumpkins, should be planted among the crops of corn or in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way.

SUMMER SQUASHES

Early White Bush, Scallop. 1221. This is the white Patty Pan or Cymling of the South. The plants are of true bush growth, producing fruit ready for use very early in the summer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Mammoth White Bush. 1231. This is of true bush growth, nearly as early as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges, frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Early Yellow Bush, Scallop (Yellow Patty Pan). 1218. This is similar in growth and fruit to No. 1221, but has skin of a deep orange. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Mammoth Yellow Bush. 1233. This is identical with the Mammoth White Bush, but the fruits are even larger and have a rich golden orange skin as well as rich, creamy yellow flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Golden Summer Crookneck. 1216. Plants of true bush growth, very early fruiting and productive. The squashes are of the popular crookneck type, rich golden yellow, thickly warted. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Giant Crookneck. 1223. This strain is almost as early as the Golden Summer Crookneck. The squashes grow to a much larger size, measuring from 18 inches to 2 feet in length. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Cocozele Bush. 1214. Of compact bush growth, with dark green foliage; the fruits are oblong, 12 inches or more in length, and 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Skin dark green with stripes of a still deeper shade. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

English Vegetable Marrow (Green). 1219. Not of bush habit, it makes strong, running vines. Skin greenish yellow; flesh white, soft and rich flavor. It should always be used in a young state. To prepare for the table, quarter lengthwise, take out seeds, boil, and serve with drawn butter. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

English Vegetable Marrow (White). 1220. Not of bush habit, it grows vigorous, running vines. Similar to the green variety except in color. Skin smooth and creamy white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Fordhook. 1222. This is a most desirable running variety for both summer and winter use. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth and wonderfully productive. Fruits oblong in form, 8 to 10 inches in length, slightly ridged; smooth, thin, yellowish skin; flesh very thick and of a light straw yellow. If gathered young for cooking, no other Squash, except the Bush Fordhook, approaches it in flavor, while if allowed to ripen on the vine, they can be stored and will keep in excellent condition until late the following June. Either for baking, like sweet potatoes, or making pies during the winter the quality is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Bush Fordhook. 1234. Being of "bush growth," the plants can be grown much more closely together. The fruits are rather shorter and thicker than those of the running type; they are also thicker fleshed and have a smaller seed cavity, but unfortunately do not come as true to type. Fordhook Squash is about a week later than the Early White Bush; it is much sweeter and better flavored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

WINTER SQUASHES

Hubbard. 1224. This is the well-known and most popular of all winter Squashes, now grown so largely throughout the country. Excellent for pumpkin pie. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large, olive-shaped, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Chicago, or Warded Hubbard. 1225. A selection of the largest and best rough-skinned specimens of Green Hubbard. Vines of strong, robust growth; fruits large, heavily warted, splendid shape and dark green; flesh rich and dry. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Golden Hubbard. 1226. For the private garden. The fruits are of the same shape as the Green Hubbard, except they average one-half to one-third less in size. Flesh deep gold, much richer in color than Hubbard. Cooks dry and of rich flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Boston Marrow. 1215. A large-fruited, hard-shelled sort for winter use, having bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vines of strong running growth, very productive; fruits thickish oval. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Delicata. 1217. A small-fruited variety suitable for both summer and winter use; oblong; slightly ribbed, with orange-yellow skin striped with green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Mammoth Chili. 1227. A very large-fruited variety. Under special cultivation the fruits attain a great weight and are of attractive appearance. The skin is quite smooth, but with broad, open netting and of a rich orange-yellow. Flesh thick, of a rich yellow coloring; fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

TOMATO

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

TOMATOES IN THE HOME-GARDEN. Sow the seed thinly April 1, or six to eight weeks before they are required for planting out, in a shallow box of rich soil, in the sunny window of a warm room. When the young plants show the fourth leaf, transplant into similar shallow boxes, spacing the plants 3 inches apart. After transplanting, shade the young plants from strong sunlight until they have fully recovered; then give them fresh air freely on all warm days and at night when there is no danger of frost; this to keep the growth stocky and compact, to harden the plants, and prepare them for transplanting to the open ground.

In transplanting, take each plant up with as much soil as possible adhering to the roots. Make a hole large enough to receive soil and roots without injury to them. Water thoroughly. Set the plants in the garden May 15 to 20, in well-prepared, moderately enriched soil 3 feet apart. Should there be danger of frost, protect them at night by covering each plant with a pail, basket, or empty box.

The plants will ripen fruits more quickly if the vine is trained to one or two stalks only and fastened to a stake, trellis, or other support. In this system the side shoots or branches are cut off as soon as they appear, leaving only one or two straight shoots to each plant, securing these shoots to the support or stake at frequent intervals so as to support the weight of the fruits as they develop and ripen.

About the last week in May a second sowing of seed should be made in a drill or in a small bed in a corner of the garden, to furnish plants for a late summer and fall crop, which will come into bearing after the early plants have ceased to produce fine fruit. These plants can take the place of other early vegetables which have been removed. They will bear a heavy crop yet before frost and the green fruits can be gathered and spread out in a cool, dry cellar to ripen slowly or the whole vine can be pulled up and hung by the roots in the cellar or storeroom. By this method you can have ripe fruits until Christmas.



British Tomato, Comet. (See page 29)

In preparing soil for Tomatoes, fresh manure should not be used except in the previous autumn. If well-rotted manure be unobtainable, spread commercial fertilizer broadcast on the land after it has been dug and rake it in before planting. Later a handful of sheep-manure, mixed with the soil near each plant, will stimulate rapid growth and hasten the ripening of the fruit. Spray with a solution of Bordo-Lead to prevent blight and damage from leaf-eating insects.

Bonny Best. 1277. A very attractive early variety, valuable for the home-garden and also for forcing under glass. The fruits, which are produced in clusters, are round, somewhat flattened and ripen evenly to the stem. The color is bright scarlet and the flesh firm, solid, and of excellent flavor for so early and productive a variety. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 80 cts.

Chall's Early Jewel. 1281. A few days later than Earliana. It is of uniformly large size; of brightest red, deep fruited and solid. Bears splendid, large-sized Tomatoes throughout the season, and for quantity and quality of fruit it is among the best extra-earlies. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.

Crackerjack. 1286. This is one of the best early Tomatoes for the home-garden, its productiveness being wonderful. It is pleasantly acid and of a convenient size; rich red; produced in clusters. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 80 cts.

Coreless. 1290. Large size, globe-shaped, bright red; full stem end, heavy cropper. The two distinctive features which stand out most prominently are great depth in the stem to blossom. The depression at the stem has been almost entirely eliminated. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Crimson Cushion. 1282. The Crimson Cushion is more symmetrical in shape than the Ponderosa; and is much thicker through from stem to blossom end; in fact, so marked is this characteristic that it is frequently almost round. The color is brilliant scarlet-crimson, untinged with purple, and ripens up almost to the stem. The flesh is firm and "meaty," and of superb quality. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.

Dwarf Champion. 1283. Distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits medium size and resembles the Acme in appearance, the color being a purplish pink; very smooth and symmetrical; fine quality and solid. Fruits midseason to frost. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Dwarf Stone. 1284. The largest-fruited of all the dwarf Tomatoes. The fruits are produced in clusters of three to five, and as the growth is close-jointed, each plant produces a large number. The Tomatoes average 4 inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. Its dwarf, compact habit suggests its use to all amateurs. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.

Earliana. 1285. One of the earliest red Tomatoes. The plants are of compact growth, with short, close-jointed branches, setting the fruit very freely in the center. The Tomato is of uniform size, averaging 3 inches in diameter, and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth; solid with few seeds. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts., oz. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.95, lb. \$6.50.

Golden Ponderosa. 1288. Yellow Tomatoes, being less acid than the red varieties, may be eaten with safety by invalids to whom ordinary Tomatoes are denied. Golden Ponderosa is a yellow sort from the original Ponderosa, possessing the same characteristics but is less acid. Pkt. 20 cts., oz. 1.50.

John Baer. 1287. Matures about the same time as Earliana, which variety it resembles in size, shape, and color. The vines do not grow very large, but are productive, bearing the fruits in clusters and abundantly. The fruits are of a medium size, nearly round in shape, scarlet and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Matchless. 1291. Early; uniform shape; dark red; possesses extraordinary keeping qualities. Can be thoroughly recommended as a first-rate Tomato. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Ponderosa. 1293. Perhaps the largest Tomato. It is late in maturing but, notwithstanding that, it is a favorite for the home-garden. The fruit is a deep crimson-purple, oblong in form, ribbed, small seed-cells. Specimen fruits have often been produced which weighed one pound. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.

Stone. 1294. This is a large, very smooth, bright scarlet Tomato, ripening evenly to the stem without cracking. The flesh is firm, solid, and of excellent quality; one of the best. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Sunrise. 1256. The good points in Sunrise are: Its earliness, its cropping properties, its healthy constitution, its solid but delicate flesh (contains few seeds), its evenness in size as a dessert fruit, its bright scarlet color and rich acid flavor, its equal value for indoor or outdoor cultivation. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50.

Good Seed will not produce good crops without good care

TOMATOES, BRITISH FORCING

The fruits of these varieties do not attain as large a size as most of the American sorts, but the discriminating prefer them for their finer texture. They are the varieties found in the "fancy" fruit-shops in our large cities during the winter. They are just the right size for serving whole. All of them can be grown successfully outdoors. Their culture is the same as for the American varieties, and all are early, and produce bountifully. They are short-jointed and do not grow quite so vigorously as the American sorts. All the kinds here listed are of approximately equal merit. Aero, Sunrise, Buck's Tresco, and Comet are perhaps the most generally popular.

Aero. 1257. Bright scarlet; early; rich flavor. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50.

Buck's Tresco. 1258. Prodigiously prolific; crimson. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50.

Comet. 1259. The most popular sort among the market-growers for forcing; close-jointed; few seeds. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

Earliest of All. 1269. Early and prolific; smooth. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

Holmes' Supreme. 1263. Scarlet; round, smooth, and firm; does especially well outdoors. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50.

Lister's Prolific. 1264. Sets its fruits well under glass in dull weather; popular with Massachusetts growers. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Market King. 1273. Sets its fruits very freely in dull weather under glass, consequently this is one of the most popular new varieties with the London market-growers. Round, smooth; medium size. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

Pioneer. 1274. A very heavy cropper; fruits hang in clusters; weight, about six to the pound, an ideal table size; smooth; dark red; few seeds; exquisite flavor. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

Sunrise. 1256. (See description on opposite page.) Perhaps the best of the British varieties for outdoor culture in the United States. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50.

Sterling Castle. 1265. Small, but solid and of finest flavor. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

Sutton's A-1. 1266. The richly colored fruits are produced in bunches of ten to sixteen; weight, about five to the pound; round, smooth, and attractive. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

Sutton's Best of All. 1267. Sets freely; an immense cropper; color deep scarlet; few seeds; excellent flavor. Packets only, 75 cts.

Sutton's Winter Beauty. 1271. Popular with the market-growers in the Channel Islands. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

Tuckswood Favorite. 1272. Tremendously productive; the fruit is borne in immense bunches; round, smooth, solid; and of good form and flavor; weight, about five to the pound. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50.

TOMATOES, SMALL-FRUITED

These are very delicious for preserving for pickles or for serving whole. Each one is a convenient mouthful. They deserve wide popularity. The vines are immensely productive.

Red Cherry. 1299. Little fruits of a bright scarlet color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Red Currant. 1300. The small, round, scarlet Tomatoes, borne in clusters, measure only $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, of unusually rich, sweet flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts.

Red Peach. 1301. The fruits average $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Skin is covered with a slight bloom or pubescence, as in a peach, and of beautiful pinkish coloring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Red Pear-shaped. 1302. This is a leading favorite for preserves and also to make "tomato figs." The fruit is bright red, of true pear-shape, and of rich, distinct flavor. The larger, plum-shaped, red Tomato, often sold under the same name, is not nearly equal to the true variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65, lb. \$5.50.

Red Plum. 1303. Rich red fruits about 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter, of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Red Strawberry, or Husk Tomato (*Physalis Alkekengi*). 201. The red fruits are each inclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor; highly esteemed for preserving or making pies. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$4.

Yellow Cherry. 1305. The small yellow fruits, borne in clusters, average $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Yellow Peach. 1306. Similar to the Red Peach except in color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Yellow Pear. 1307. Similar to the Yellow Plum, but the fruits have a slim neck of distinct pear-shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65.

Yellow Plum. 1308. The fruits average 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter, of a bright lemon-yellow; fleshy, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.



Boddington's Early Model Snowball Turnip

TURNIP

One ounce will sow about 150 feet of drill

CULTURE.—For the finest quality early Turnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in spring. Rutabagas should be sown during June and up to the middle of July, but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from the middle of July to the end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Rutabagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills, 1 pound to the acre; broadcast, 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

In the warmer states the early white-fleshed Turnips are most popular; in the colder northern states the yellow-fleshed Turnips and more solid Rutabagas are generally preferred. By many the yellow-fleshed Turnips are considered of much finer flavor than the white-fleshed varieties. They are hardy and easy to grow. Turnips are fine winter keepers, and what is not required for the family makes an excellent stock-food.

Boddington's Model Snowball. 1319. The earliest and most perfectly formed round white Turnip for garden use. Our stock has been continuously selected for many years, resulting in a beautiful shape, with short top and a single tap-root. Flesh snowy white, solid and mild in flavor. A splendid variety for the amateur. One of the most popular varieties for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Extra-Early Purple Top Milan. 1323. Similar to Extra Early White Milan, except that the roots are a little flatter and an attractive purple-red on the upper portion. Well adapted for forcing. All in all, the Milan Turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$2.75.

Extra-Early White Milan. 1324. A splendid extra-early Turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap-root of the Purple-Top Milan are united with clear white skin and flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

Golden Ball. 1325. Perfectly globe-shaped roots with rich orange-colored skin; very smooth and regular. The flesh is of a pale amber tint; firm, fine-grained. These yellow-fleshed Turnips are highly esteemed in cool locations for their rich, sweet flavor. Especially popular in the New England States. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Long White, or Cowhorn. 1326. Quick-growing, rather slender, tapering roots, 6 to 8 inches in length, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. The roots grow half their length above the surface, and are pure white, with crisp, sweet flesh. Desirable for stock feed as well as for the table. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Purple-Top White Globe. 1327. The bulbs measure 6 inches and more in diameter, being of perfect globe form; the upper portion is of rich purplish red, and the lower half is clear, creamy white. Flesh white, firm, and crisp, of mild flavor. It is an excellent keeper, and, being so productive, is one of the best to grow for stock feeding. The plants, being of such large, strong growth, should be thinned more severely than with small early sorts. This variety is very extensively used for market growing and it is very popular for growing in the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$2.75.

TURNIP, continued

Red-Top Strap-Leaf. 1328. This is a standard early variety, and is surpassed in earliness only by the Milan. It is of quick growth, and in our section is largely planted both for market and stock-feeding, as a large crop of fine Turnips can be grown for winter use from seed planted August 15 to September 1. Bulbs are quite flat, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, with small bunch of short, strap-leaved foliage. The upper portion of the bulb is of a deep purplish red, lower portion clear milk-white. Flesh fine-grained, sweet, and tender; single small tap-root. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Sutton's Scarlet Perfection. 1329. For its fine color, striking form and high quality, this Turnip deserves to be widely grown. In shape it is perfect, and the skin is bright crimson-scarlet; on the exhibition table it presents a most attractive appearance. Flesh white, close; flavor very sweet. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

White Egg. 1330. One of the best for the home-garden. A splendid table variety, growing to a good size and of finest quality. Skin clear white; tender and most ornamental in appearance when washed for market. The flesh is fine-grained and of mild, sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Yellow Aberdeen, Purple-Top. 1331. Late in maturing. A very hardy and productive variety for either table or stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Yellow Globe. 1332. A splendid variety which grows to a large size. Smooth, oval bulbs which are thick and broad at the shoulder. Skin smooth and of a pale amber coloring, with rich, creamy yellow flesh; an excellent variety for stock-feeding. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.85.

Yellow Stone. 1334. Excellent variety for early or late sowing; a good cropper and fine keeper; valuable for table use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.25.

RUTABAGAS (SWEDES OR RUSSIAN TURNIPS)

Sow in drills 2 or 3 feet apart in June or early July, 3 pounds to the acre

Rutabagas are more solid, with firmer flesh, and therefore keep longer into spring than Turnips. They require a longer season in which to mature than do Turnips, and in this latitude seed should be sown in June and not later than the middle of July to make large bulbs for winter keeping. The seed should always be sown in drills or rows so as to allow of frequent cultivation and at least 3 feet apart, if to be cultivated by horse. Thin to stand 6 or 8 inches apart.

Improved American. 1422. A hardy and productive variety of handsome appearance. It produces uniformly large, globe-shaped bulbs of rich purplish coloring in the upper portion and a deep yellow below the soil. Very smooth, with a single small tap-root at the base. The bulbs are broad and smoothly round at the top; free from the long, hard neck of ordinary varieties. It is very productive, yielding an immense weight of crop, and will keep in fine condition until quite late in the spring. Flesh richly colored, fine-grained, and very sweet. This makes an excellent variety not only for table use, but also for stock-feeding. Of easy cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Champion Purple-Top. 1421. An excellent table variety of the finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

Garden Swede. 1340. Specially adapted for the garden. Stands severe weather better than the Turnip, and prolongs the supply of this valuable vegetable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Long Island Improved. 1423. A standard variety for table use or for feeding. The roots are large, oval, with purple tops and yellow flesh. The quality is excellent. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., lb. \$3.

ROOT CROPS FOR FEEDING STOCK

STOCK CARROTS

Carrots are very valuable for all kinds of domestic animals, and are better for horses than any other root-crop. When fed alternately with oats to work-teams on the farm, the value of Carrots has been found to equal the oats they displace. Succulent food, in part, will always prove beneficial. Carrots are best. Sow 2 to 3 pounds to the acre, from the middle of May to July 1 for main crop, 1 foot apart between rows, thin out to 7 inches in the rows.

Danvers Half-Long. 530. Deep orange-color, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. Flesh smooth, and although of medium length, this strain will give a large yield to the acre. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Long Orange Improved. 537. An excellent long Carrot, of deep orange-color, doing well in a deep soil. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Large White Belgian. 540. This Carrot grows a third or more of its length above the surface. Roots will average 2 inches in diameter at the shoulder and a foot or more in length. The diameter is even throughout the entire length, the roots tapering gradually at the base. They are easily pulled in harvesting, and do not have to be dug out, like most long-rooted sorts. Flesh and skin pure white, though the latter is occasionally tinged with green in upper portion growing above the soil. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Large Yellow Belgian. 541. This is similar in growth and form to the preceding, but flesh and skin of the portion growing below the soil are of a pale orange color. These two varieties have probably been grown more extensively than any others for stock-feeding in the past, but are destined to be superseded to a great extent by the large, thick roots of the improved white variety offered above, and the thick, stump-rooted table sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

MANGEL-WURZELS

Mangles are splendid feed for stock in winter and should be used more extensively in this country. They require a rich, deep soil that has been deeply plowed and well manured. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil; the globe varieties do best on sandy soil. Sow in May or June, in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches between plants. Dig the crop as soon as frost occurs. They may be stored by heaping 6 feet deep on a dry sloping situation, covering first with bags or canvas, then 6 inches deep with straw or fodder and over that a light layer of earth. When this layer of earth becomes frozen cover with more, and in this way the roots will not heat, but will be kept in perfect order.

MANGEL-WURZELS, continued

Champion Yellow Globe. 1430. The roots are of a true globe shape, from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Skin rich orange-yellow; flesh white, with lemon-yellow rings—sweet and solid. Grows two-thirds out of the ground. A good variety on shallow soils. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Red Globe. 1435. Similar to the Champion Yellow Globe, differing only in color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Giant Yellow Intermediate. 1432. A very large, long, smooth variety that grows over half out of ground, making it very easy to harvest. The skin is golden yellow in color and the flesh creamy white and sweet. A good keeper and a very heavy cropper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Golden Tankard. 1433. A smooth, yellow-fleshed Mangel. The roots are of large diameter, tapering quickly at the bottom, which is quite broad, with only a small tap-root. It grows largely above the soil. It yields large crops on good land and is easily harvested. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Colossal Long Red. 1431. This is the heaviest cropping, and largest of all Mangels. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are frequently 2 or more feet in length by 6 inches in diameter. Skin bright dark red; flesh white, with veined rings of rose-pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Long Yellow. 1434. Differs from Colossal Long Red only in color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

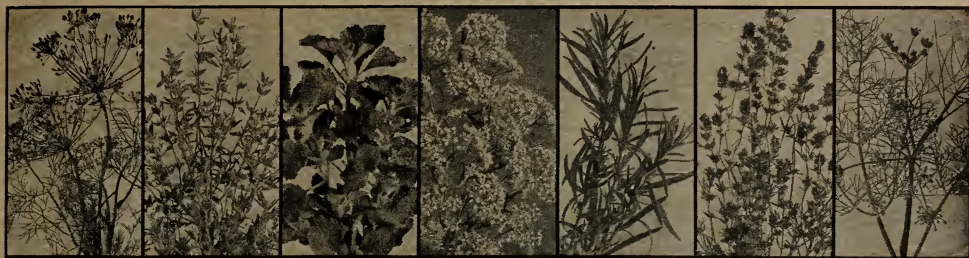
SUGAR BEETS

Vilmorin's Improved (Wansleben). 1438. A great milk producer. Used both for feeding and by the sugar factories. Tops large; roots half long, large, smooth, even grayish white in color, and grows mostly underground. Flesh is white, and contains about 16 per cent sugar. A very good yielder and one of the best keepers. Our stock is grown in France and is the best obtainable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Giant Half-Sugar. 1439. The upper portion is of a soft, bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom, where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, firm, and very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Lane's Imperial. 1440. This Beet will yield almost as much in bulk as the best Mangels, and contains a large percentage of sugar. Crisp, snow-white flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Giant Half-Long Rose. 1441. A very popular variety. The color of the skin above the ground is bright rose and white below. The flesh is white, sometimes tinged rose. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.



Dill

Thyme

Horehound

Anise

Lavandula

Sweet Marjoram

Fennel

HERBS AND SIMPLES

Sow in spring in shallow drills, 1 foot apart; thin out as needed, or transplant to permanent beds

Not the least of the luxuries to be enjoyed by the home gardener are the Herbs and Simples, used for flavoring salads, soups, meats, and for medicinal purposes, etc. They may be gathered fresh for use during the summer, or the young stems and leaves may be gathered on a bright summer day, tied in bunches, and dried quickly in the shade. They should be packed closely in boxes or mason jars for winter use. These Herbs should be cut as they are approaching full bloom. In a few varieties the seed is used for flavoring; these should be cut and threshed when the seed is ripe, and before it falls. Send for Lady Rosalind Northcote's Book of Herbs. \$1.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are hardy perennials, living over from year to year

	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Angelica (<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>).*	1351.	For flavoringPkt.		
wine and cakes. The leaves and stalks are boiled with				
meat and fish.....	\$0 05	\$0 50		
Anise (<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>). 1352. Used for cordials, gar-				
nishing, and flavoring; the seeds have an aromatic taste.				
..... 1 lb. 75c.	10	25		
Arnica (<i>A. montana</i>).* 1353. Tincture of Arnica is made				
from it.....	10	1 75		
Balm (<i>Melissa officinalis</i>). 1354. The leaves have a fra-				
grant odor, and are used for making balm wine.....	15	75		
Basil, Dwarf or Bush (<i>Ocimum minimum</i>). 1355. Culi-				
nary Herb. Much used in French cookery.....	10	30		
Basil, Sweet (<i>Ocimum Basilicum</i>). 1356. The leaves are				
used for flavoring soups, stews, and highly seasoned				
dishes.....	10	35		
Belladonna (<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>). 1357. Used in medicine.	25	2 00		
Bene (<i>Sesamum orientale</i>). 1358. The seeds furnish an oil				
used for softening the skin.....	10	35		
Borage (<i>Borago officinalis</i>). 1359. Leaves used as a salad				
and for flavoring, and the flower-spikes furnish a splen-				
did flavoring for cooling drinks and make bee pasture; ..	10	50		
Caraway (<i>Carum Carvi</i>).* 1360. Grown for the seeds,				
which are used for flavoring bread, pastry, liquors, etc.	10	80		
Catnip or Catmint (<i>Nepeta Cataria</i>).* 1361. Grown for				
bee pasture. The leaves and young shoots are used for				
seasoning. The harmless, necessary family cat will roll				
in this with delight.....	10	35		
Chamomile (<i>Matricaria Chamomilla</i>).* 1362. The dried				
flowers possess medicinal value.....	10	1 00		
Coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>). 1363. Seeds are used in				
the manufacture of confectionery.....	10	35		
Cumin (<i>Cuminum Cyminum</i>). 1364. Good for pigeons..	10	75		
Dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>). 1366. The seeds have an aro-				
matic odor and a pungent taste. Used as a condiment,				
also for pickling with cucumbers, and for flavoring soups				
and sauces.....	05	25		
Elecampane (<i>Uula Heliumum</i>). 1367. Has tonic and				
expectorant qualities.....	10	1 00		
Fennel, Sweet (<i>Feniculum vulgare</i>).* 1368. Seeds aro-				
matic, for flavoring; the leaves boiled are used in fish				
saucers.....	10	35		
Fennel, Florence (<i>Feniculum dulce</i>). 1369. In flavor re-				
sembling celery but sweeter. Delicious in salads. Grown				
specially for the enlarged leaf-stalks at base of the stem				
of plants, and as soon as they have attained the size of				
a hen's egg they are "earthed up".....	10	30		
Foxglove, Purple (<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>).* 1370. Has medi-				
cal qualities.....	10	50		
Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>). 1371. A medicinal Herb..	10	1 75		
Henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>). 1372. Has medicinal qual-				
ities; poisonous. The growing plants are supposed to				
prevent malaria.....	25	2 00		
Horehound (<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>).* 1373. The leaves are				
used for seasoning, also in the manufacture of cough				
remedies.....	10	50		
Hysop (<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>). 1374. The leaves and				
young shoots are used as a pot Herb. It has medicinal				
qualities. The tops and flowers are used for hyssop tea..	10	75		
Lavender, True (<i>Lavandula vera</i>).* 1375. Lavender oil and				
distilled water are manufactured from the flowers. A				
small bag of the dried flowers makes a quaint, old fash-				
ioned sachet.....	\$0 10	\$1 00		
Lavender (<i>Lavandula spica</i>).* 1376. Possessing the same				
qualities as preceding, but in lesser degree.....	10	50		
Lovage (<i>Levisticum officinale</i>).* 1377. Has medicinal qual-				
ities.....	10	1 50		
Marsh Mallow (<i>Althaea officinalis</i>).* 1378. Has medicinal				
qualities.....	10	1 00		
Marigold, Pot (<i>Calendula officinalis</i>). 1379. The flowers				
dried or fresh are used in soups both for color and flavor.	10	75		
Marjoram, Pot (<i>Origanum Onites</i>). 1380. Used in season-				
ing both green and dried.....	10	75		
Marjoram, Sweet (<i>Origanum Majorana</i>). 1381. The leaves				
and the ends of the shoots are esteemed for seasoning in				
summer, and also dried for winter use.....	10	75		
Mint (<i>Mentha spicata</i>).* For mint sauce and juleps. Sent				
by express only at customer's expense.....				
Roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz...				
Mint, Peppermint (<i>Mentha piperita</i>).* 1383. The leaves				
and stems are used for flavoring but particularly for the				
distillation of essence of peppermint. Crop failed.....	10	50		
Pennyroyal (<i>Hedeoma pulegiodes</i>).* 1384. Has medicinal				
qualities. Leaves are used for seasoning puddings and				
various dishes.....	25	2 00		
Rosemary (<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>).* 1385. Yields an				
aromatic oil and water; leaves are used for seasoning.....	15	2 50		
Rue (<i>Ruta graveolens</i>).* 1386. Said to have medicinal				
qualities. A cure for the "roup" disease in chickens.....	10	1 75		
Saffron (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>). 1387. Used for coloring				
certain dishes, also used for flavoring, in medicine, and				
in dyeing.....	10	1 75		
Sage, Common (<i>Salvia officinalis</i>).* 1388. Leaves and tops				
are used for flavoring and stuffing.....	05	50		
Sage, Holt's Mammoth.* The largest and most productive				
variety. The most extensively used of all Herbs for				
seasoning and making stuffings. Sent by express only at				
customer's expense. Plants 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz...				
Savory, Summer (<i>Satureia borntensis</i>). 1391. The leaves				
and flowers are used as a culinary Herb, particularly in				
soups and dressings.....	10	1 00		
Savory, Winter (<i>Satureia montana</i>).* 1392. Used as a				
culinary Herb.....	15	1 50		
Tansy (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>).* 1393. Generally used in bit-				
ters and medicinally for Tansy tea.....	10	85		
Tarragon, True (<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>). The leaves,				
dried or fresh, are used for flavoring vinegar. The young				
green leaves chopped fine and sprinkled over any salad				
add zest and flavor to it. Does not produce seed. Roots				
in fall and spring..... 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz...				
Thyme, Broad-leaved English (<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>).* 1395.				
The leaves are used as a seasoning.....	10	75		
Woodruff (<i>Asperula odorata</i>).* 1397. For flavoring "May				
Wine" and scenting clothing.....	10	1 00		
Wormwood (<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>).* 1398. Has medi-				
cal qualities. It is beneficial to poultry and should be				
planted in every poultry-yard.....	10	75		

VEGETABLE AND HERB PLANTS, AND ROOTS

	Each	Doz.	100
Artichoke. (French.) Boddington's Selected			
Large Green. Plants ready for shipment about April 15.....	\$0 25	\$2 75	\$18 00
Cabbage. Hotbed plants for delivery April 15 to June 1. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Early Summer..1,000, \$12..		25	1 75
Cauliflower. Snowball and Selected Erfurt. From hotbed; ready April and May.....		40	3 00
Chives.....bunch, 25c.....		2 50	20 00
Cinnamon-Vine Roots (Chinese Yam).....	05	20	75
Eggplant. Ready in May and June. Black Beauty and New York Spineless. Grown in pots.....		80	6 00
Hop-Vine Roots.....	10	1 00	
Jerusalem Artichoke Roots. Qt. 50 cts., pk. \$3.		20	1 00
Horse-Radish Roots. Cut in pieces.....			
Horse-Radish, Maliner Kren. This new variety of Horse-Radish was first discovered by the United States Agricultural explorer, Mr. David Fairchild, in Bohemia, about ten years ago. Is as white as snow; free from disease; grows to enormous size. Selected roots.....		25	1 50
1,000, \$12..			
Lavender, True.....	15	1 50	

	Each	Doz.	100
\$0 10	\$1 00		
Pennyroyal.....			
Peppers. Pot-grown plants, ready in May and June. Bell or Bull Nose, Long Red Cayenne.		60	\$5 00
Rosemary.....	15	1 50	
Rhubarb Roots. Strong.....	15	1 50	
Sage (Mammoth).....	25	2 50	
Mint.....	25	2 50	
Sweet Potato. Ready in May and June. Red and Yellow Nansemond.....1,000, \$4.50..			50
Tansy.....	10	1 00	
Tarragon.....	35	3 50	
Thyme, Broad-leaved English.....	15	1 25	

TOMATO PLANTS. POT-GROWN

	Doz.	100
\$0 75	\$5 00	
Crimson Cushion.....	75	5 00
Ponderosa, or Beefsteak.....	75	5 00
June Pink.....	75	5 00
Earliana.....	75	5 00
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	60	4 00
Stone.....	60	4 00

We supply Tomato plants, grown in flats, at 30 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.



Field Corn, Brewer's Yellow Dent

FIELD CORN

Few farmers realize that supposedly well-bred varieties of Field Corn vary in yield by as much as 50 bushels to the acre. There are planters that are loth to discard varieties that have been in their families for years, and for this reason are satisfied with yields far less than could be obtained by planting improved stocks of old varieties and new sorts which have on trial proved bountiful yielders. Poor seed often means low germination and a poor stand, many non-fertile stalks or small, poor-yielding Corn, or Corn with a large cob which shells out a low percentage of marketable product.

Do not handicap yourself 10 to 50 per cent from the start. Wherever you get your seed, know what you are buying; know that it will germinate; know that it is a profitable variety for your conditions and locality; make sure you have the prospect of a profitable crop.

Our Field Corn has all been grown especially for seed by scientific Corn breeders whose stocks are under constant improvement by selection, "ear to row" tests and breeding-blocks. It has been harvested and cured by the best and most modern methods. To insure uniformly high quality and purity, all our Seed Corn is run through grading machines of the most modern type, separating the grain into five lots, of which only the finest is offered for seed. We test the germination of our Corn and it usually shows 98 per cent or better. No seed is sent out until it has passed the most rigid and satisfactory germination tests.

FLINT AND DENT VARIETIES

In southern Connecticut investigators of the United States Department of Agriculture have ascertained that some of the early Dent varieties in that locality produce far greater yields of shelled grain than the best Flint sorts and, of course, far greater yields of stover. The best practise seems to be to grow the Dent varieties where the season is long enough for them to safely mature, either for grain or silage.

The Flint varieties mature their grains sooner, make less foliage and are an advantage where the growing season is short and early harvesting of the crop is desirable that the land may be cleared and prepared for a succeeding crop. These varieties are also useful for late sowing south of southern New England, as they mature a crop when it is too late to plant the Dent sorts. They are also good for silage purposes, but less desirable than the Dents.

New England farmers in localities where one hundred and odd days constitute the growing season, rely upon the Flint varieties to furnish their supply of grain. In such localities Flint Corn matures more regularly and makes a better average of hard grain than any Dent Corn that has yet been introduced. On the other hand, silage Corn should not completely mature. It is harvested when the kernel begins to glaze, and Corn which matures early in September is ready for the silo not long after the middle of August. If harvested then a considerable part has been lost of a growing season none too long at the best, while if, for the sake of a larger crop the harvesting be postponed, the Corn becomes too mature and dry for the silo. For best results, therefore, Corn that is intended for ensilage should be of somewhat slower maturity than early New England Flint Corn. To meet this need we recommend the early sorts of medium growth, such as Mount Hope Golden Glow, Brewer's Yellow Dent, and Early Leaming. These strains give excellent results, frequently making 15 tons of good, green silage per acre. Some of the large, coarse-growing varieties grow stalks 14 feet tall, with a diameter of 3 or 4 inches. Cattle will not eat these big, heavy stalks, and they cause trouble with the silage cutter and waste of labor. For silage, drill the Corn 15 to 18 pounds to the acre, so as to be sure of having four or five stalks to every 3 feet, to allow for slight loss in cultivation.

A bushel of Field Corn, shelled, weighs 56 lbs.; on the ear, 70 lbs. 7 quarts of shelled Corn will sow an acre in hills for grain; 1 peck of shelled Corn will sow an acre in drills for silage; 2 bushels of shelled Corn will sow an acre for fodder in drilled 3½ feet wide and 1 foot apart.

Prices on Corn at our store, purchaser to pay the transit. Cloth bags for shipping Corn, Grain, Grass Seeds, etc., are charged at cost

FIELD CORN, continued

DENT VARIETIES

BREWER'S YELLOW DENT. 1401. This variety was exhibited by Mr. N. H. Brewer, of Hockanum, Conn., at the National Corn Exhibition, Omaha, Neb., and secured the grand prize for Yellow Dent Corn, for the largest yield per measured acre in the United States, viz., 133½ bushels shelled Corn to the acre. The seed procured by us is pedigreed stock thoroughly selected and was supplied to our grower direct from Mr. Brewer, the originator. An excellent variety for either grain or silage in the milder localities in New England, especially within 50 miles of the coast from Bridgeport to Boston. The stalks average 10 to 12 feet in height; the ears have about 20 rows of deep, closely packed kernels. Connecticut-grown. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6. Selected ears, 10 cts. each.

EARLY LEAMING DENT. 1403. Our grower in Westchester County, N. Y., has carefully bred this variety from year to year, selecting only the finest ears for seed—ears with straight, even rows of good depth kernels, fully closed over the tips, and early maturing under field conditions. The result of this careful work is a strain of Leaming which for years has averaged 125 bushels of ears per acre on entire fields, some yields running better than 175 bushels. We have also developed an earlier maturity than is common for this variety, and recommend it for planting for grain in Westchester County or slightly north of here, if planted by May 20 to 25, being a heavy yielder of vigorous growth. As an ensilage Corn, either here or farther north, it is especially good, as it grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet, yielding heavily of fodder, and reaching a degree of maturity which insures a high quality of ensilage of much greater feeding value than the watery stalks of larger varieties, which of late years are being discarded for this reason. All seed sold is from selected ears, fully matured and of high germination; kernels from tips and butts being discarded and the balance carefully cleaned and graded. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6. Selected ears, 10 cts. each.

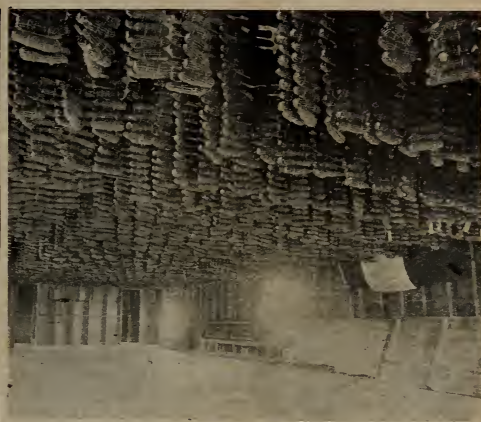
LUCE'S FAVORITE. 1402. This variety has been grown with great success in Suffolk County, L. I., N. Y. for the past thirty years. It is especially popular with the dairy farmers as a silage Corn. Luce's Favorite is a hybrid between a flint and a dent and recently has been greatly improved by selection and breeding and is now standardized in type. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, cylindrical, maintaining the full diameter well toward the tip, which is well filled out. It has 8 rows of kernels, which are broad and bear a distinct dent. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6. Selected ears, 10c. each.

MOUNT HOPE GOLDEN GLOW. 1406. Six years ago Mount Hope Farm undertook to raise a variety of heavy-yielding silage Corn adapted to the short western Massachusetts season. To meet this need Mount Hope secured from the West some carefully selected ears of early maturing Golden Glow Dent Seed Corn. These ears were tested in 1914 by ear-to-row planting—that is, a certain number of kernels were taken from each ear and planted in a row, so that the quality, for seed purposes, of each ear under test could be known by its product. Some of these rows proved much better than others, and the original ears from which this good seed came were therefore used in 1915 to plant a breeding block in which every other row was detassled to prevent self-fertilization. In 1916 an "increase bed" of a measured acre was planted with seed taken from the best ears grown on detassled plants. This increase bed yielded over 100 bushels of Corn. Out of this crop were selected the ears which Mount Hope exhibited that year at the Annual Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in Springfield and which were awarded the state prize for maturity, uniformity, and length and breadth of kernel. In 1918 Mount Hope again took a prize with this Corn, receiving the award of \$300 given by the state for the best ears of Corn in Massachusetts ear silage in a cornfield 5 acres or more in extent. After allowing for shrinkage by drying, this prize ear is officially credited with a yield of 99.24 bushels of dry shelled Corn. For silage purposes it provides a large yield of grain, with abundant stover that fills the silo quickly. This Corn is grown at Williamstown in northwestern Massachusetts at an altitude of 750 feet above sea-level. In that locality and in Berkshire County, Mass., we recommend it for silage, and in Connecticut, Long Island, southern New York, and New Jersey, where the altitude is not over 300 feet, it will produce grain heavily under good cultivation. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6. Selected ears, 10 cts. each.

SILVER MINE WHITE DENT. 1407. One of the best-yielding white Dent Corns. The ears are filled with large, smooth, snow-white kernels, and measure from 9 to 12 inches in length. Grown in southern Connecticut. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.

FODDER CORN

EVERGREEN FODDER. 697. A variety of the Sweet Corn especially valuable as green fodder. Sow broadcast, 2 bushels to the acre; in drills 1 foot apart, 1 bushel per acre. Pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5, 10-bus. lots \$4.50 per bus.



Mount Hope Golden Glow Dent Corn hanging from the ceiling of Mount Hope Farm Granary, Williamstown, Mass.

FLINT VARIETIES

ABBEY LODGE 12-ROWED FLINT. 1408. This variety has gained a wide reputation in Vermont, New Hampshire, and western Massachusetts because of the prizes taken with it by our grower. It represents the finest type of the 12-rowed Flint Corns, having a small cob, cylindrical, straight rows, good-sized kernel, and well tipped. Our seed is grown in Berkshire County, Mass. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6. Selected ears, 10 cts. each.

EARLY SANFORD. 1409. A popular white Flint variety, equally valuable for ensilage or grinding. The 8-rowed ears average from 9 to 10 inches in length and have broad cream-white kernels. Connecticut-grown. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

EARLY YELLOW CANADA. 1410. An extra-early 8-rowed Flint variety with large kernels and small cobs. Ears of medium size. A popular variety in northern New England. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

GOLDEN NUGGET. 1411. An 8-rowed Flint, a favorite with chicken raisers. The stalks grow 6 to 8 feet high and the handsome ears average 12 to 15 inches in length. They are filled right up to the tip with large, deep kernels of a beautiful golden yellow color. It matures in less than 90 days. Our seed is grown in Westchester County, N. Y. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.

LONGEYE FLINT. 1404. A beautiful cob of rich, glossy yellow, and very long—10 to 15 inches. The stalks grow to the height of 7 to 7½ feet, and the ears are borne about 3 feet from the ground. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

MEADOW KING. 1412. This is a recently developed strain of Early Canada Eight-Row with the same general characteristics, but quite distinct. The stalk is smaller, averaging from 6 to 8 feet tall, but vigorous and very prolific, often bearing two to three ears of large size (9 to 11 inches long), and of a slightly darker color than the regular Canada. Tips are well filled, rows regular, with large kernels and small, light-colored cob. Extremely early, maturing ready for husking in 90 days or less. As a grain-producer it promises to beat anything in our experience, our field in Westchester County, N. Y., the past year, under conditions similar to other varieties, averaging 150 bushels of ears per acre. Being of low growth and small stalks, it can be planted closely, and seems ideal for the man who wants a heavy yield of grain, with stalks fine enough to be relished as fodder for stock. Our supply of this variety is limited, but we plan to grow a much larger quantity under the most approved methods of seed selection, and be ready to fill the demand that we feel sure will come from those who try a small quantity. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6. Selected ears, 10 cts. each.

MOUNT HOPE VICTORY FLINT. 1405. This variety took the Massachusetts State prize for Flint Corn in 1918 with an official record of 94 bushels of dry shelled Corn per acre. A handsome early-maturing 8-rowed Corn. It is sufficient to say that this new strain of Corn is a worthy representative of the excellence of all Mount Hope Farm products. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.

SORGHUM, OR SUGAR-CANE

The leading dairy farmers of the Northwest generally regard sugar-cane, or Sorghum, as the best of all fodder plants today for their purpose. Sugar-cane is desirable either for feeding green or making into ensilage. The stalks are tender and filled with rich, sweet sap. The plants branch quite freely and will sprout out a second time if not cut too closely in the green state. Sow any time from May 15 to July 15, 12 to 15 pounds per acre, in rows, and cultivate the same as corn; or, if sown broadcast, use 50 pounds per acre.

Early Amber. The most suitable variety for the northern states. Lb. 35 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. or more, at 20 cts. per lb.

BARLEY

Barley is a most desirable first-early grain crop—it helps save the feed-bill. It is the best nurse crop for alfalfa. Bearded Barley ordinarily yields more grain than the beardless, and has somewhat weaker straw. As a grain, Barley has a feeding value about the same as corn. Hogs like it very well if it is soaked, or if ground and fed in connection with tankage or mill feed. It is not safe to feed to horses except in very small amounts. It makes good cow feed but is not very good for poultry. As a nurse crop sow 3 to 5 pecks per acre; for grain sow 2 bushels May 1 to July 1.

Oderbrucker. A heavy-yielding 6-rowed Barley from Wisconsin, the best Barley state in the Union. Grown, improved, and disseminated by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and pronounced by them the best Barley ever sent out. Yields of 50 bushels per acre are common in New York State.

Canadian Six-Rowed. The earliest variety grown, maturing in from 65 to 75 days. Yields of 40 to 50 bushels per acre are common in New York State.

Beardless. This variety is free from beards, making it easier to thresh than other kinds and safer to feed to stock. It is a strong, vigorous grower, making short, heavy straw and bearing well-filled heads.

Hullless. Hullless, like wheat, is very early; in feeding value it is almost equal to wheat, and the yield is nearly double.

Prices on application

BUCKWHEAT, JAPANESE

This is a highly desirable variety. Sown the same day as Silver Hull Buckwheat, it ripens earlier and yields nearly double. The plant is of stronger growth than common Buckwheat, while the kernels are fully twice the size. The flour is equal in quality to that of other Buckwheats. Lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 85 cts., postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lbs. or more, at rate of \$7 per 100 lbs.

RYE

Spring. Used as a catch-crop to sow where winter grain has failed. This variety has been developed simply by planting Winter Rye in the spring and selecting the seed so produced for several years. The standard variety for spring planting. Sow about 1¼ bushels to the acre. 15 lbs. \$1.15, 50 lbs. \$3.25.

Rosen. Selected and improved by the Michigan Agricultural College. It is superseding common Rye all over Michigan. The college reports the following comparative yields: "Common Rye, 4-year average for state, 16 bushels; Rosen Rye, 25 bushels; Common, 4-year average, best growers, 20 bushels; Rosen, 32 bushels. Rosen Rye frequently yielded 40 bushels per acre." Bus. \$4.50.

Mammoth Winter. The heads average 6 to 8 inches in length and are filled from end to end with large, plump, heavy grains. The straw is giant in length and strength and of extraordinary stiffness, resisting severe wind- and rain-storms to a remarkable degree without lodging. Bus. \$4, 10-bus. lots, \$3.75 per bus.

SPRING WHEAT

Sow in April or May, 1½ to 2 bushels per acre broadcast or in drills

Saskatchewan Fife. A red, beardless Wheat, prolific, vigorous and early. Qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.

Marquis. First introduced by the Central Experiment Station in Ottawa, Canada, and has since rapidly displaced many other varieties in the Northwest and in Canada. In appearance Marquis Wheat is similar to Red Fife, but the heads as a rule are heavier and the stalks shorter, making it less likely to lodge. The kernel is flinty, a little darker red and more plump than Fife. It is beardless having smooth yellow chaff, but its most valuable feature lies in its earliness as it matures a week or ten days earlier than Red Fife. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.



Harvesting Oat "O. A. C." at Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass.

SEED OATS

Sow, for grain, 2½ bushels to the acre; for forage, 3 bushels, or, with Canada Peas, 1 to 1½ bushels

Prices subject to change

Sold at the standard weight of 32 pounds to the bushel. Several varieties of Oats offered below some seasons weigh up to 50 pounds to the measured bushel, but all Oats are purchased and sold at the standard weight of 32 pounds to the bushel.

"O. A. C." Ontario Agricultural College originally sent this Oat to Mount Hope Farm for trial—hence the name. From the original stock so received one head was selected weighing 96 grains (Troy weight) as well as having other desirable characteristics. From that head the seed stock we are now offering was raised. Last season we sold limited quantities of this Oat to farmers within a radius of 200 miles of New York. In every case all have been pleased. Some have reported it as yielding more heavily than any variety they have ever before grown. Thirteen acres at Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass., averaged 62 bushels to the acre, the Oats weighing 42 pounds to the measured bushel. Of the 13 acres, not one square rod "lodged" down. We do not make extravagant claims for this Oat; the above is a plain statement of a performance that can be duplicated anywhere in this latitude under ordinarily good conditions. Pk. 90 cts., bus. (32 lbs.) \$3.20, 25 bus. lots or over, \$3 per bus.

White Tartar. This is a western Oat which has done remarkably well grown in the East. It is a heavy Oat, with long, stout straw, which stands up well without lodging. The heads are large; the grains are thick and very heavy, with a thin hull. Pk. 75 cts., bus. (32 lbs.) \$2.50, 25-bus. lots or over at \$2.25 per bus.

Storm King. An exceptionally fine grade of the Long's Tartar. Kernels are large and plump. The straw is long and stout, and does not easily lodge. Heads are from 8 to 10¼ inches in length. Suitable for all soils. Pk. 75 cts., bus. (32 lbs.) \$2.50, 25-bus. lots or over, \$2.25 per bus.

Conqueror. American-grown seed, raised from imported Swedish stock. One of the best varieties for American conditions. Sent out by the Swedish Society for the improvement of seed. The result of twenty-five years of scientific seed-breeding. In season it is like Swedish Select. The grain is of medium size, white, broad and nearly beardless. The straw is very stiff and firm. Pk. 75 cts., bus. (32 lbs.) \$2.50, 25-bus. lots or over, \$2.25 per bus.

Swedish Select. (Extra-Heavy Reclaimed Seed.) Introduced a few years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture and today the most largely planted of all varieties in the Northern Central States. Briefly described the Oat is pure white in color; the hull is thin and the kernel large and plump; straw is stiff and strong enough not to lodge. A remarkable root development makes the Swedish Oat a good drought-resister—a special feature on light soils. Season medium early and the earliest of the heavy yielding sorts. Especially suited to high land. Pk. 75 cts., bus. (32 lbs.) \$2.50, 25-bus. lots or over, \$2.25 per bus.

SOY BEANS

The Soy Bean is simply a wonderful plant and one that is unique in American agriculture, combining good qualities found in no other plant grown. In the first place, its grain carries the highest per cent of protein and fat of any grain produced in the United States, analyzing richer than oil meal, nearly as rich as cotton seed meal, far more desirable for animals than either one, and much more palatable. In the second place, its forage, by chemical analysis, compares favorably with alfalfa itself, although in digestibility and palatability the alfalfa would probably be superior. In the third place, it is, in our opinion, one of the greatest soil builders we have, provided it is inoculated, and then that it is returned to the soil in the form of manure. In the fourth place, it does well on poor ground, rather better on soil of moderate fertility than any other rich soil. It is remarkably useful as a catch crop, there simply being no comparison between its value and that of millet for this purpose, and it is useful as ensilage when made in connection with corn. Soy Beans have an advantage over Cowpeas because the growth is erect, hence they are easily harvested.

Many of our customers have been sowing the Beans right in with the silage corn, one-fourth Soy Beans and three-fourths corn, and harvesting them both together with a corn binder when they fill the silo. On very rich land this is unsatisfactory, because the corn shades the Beans too much. On rather poor ground, where the corn does not grow as large, the Beans make a good growth.

As a fodder crop, they should be fed in conjunction with corn in the proportion of one part of Beans to five of corn, so as to reduce the excess of protein in the Beans. Soja Beans should be cut for hay before the stems become too woody. They should be cut for hay before the latter part of May, in rows 30 inches apart. Six to eight plants to the foot of row require 3 pecks to the acre. They yield 15 to 20 tons of fodder per acre. In this latitude northern-grown seed only should be used. Bacterial inoculation is also essential.

Itto San. (Northern-grown.) Matures in 100 days. Branches well; stands erect; a good yielder. Well adapted to New York and New England. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.50.

Mongol. (Northern-grown.) Matures about 5 days earlier than Itto San. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.50.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

FOR FODDER AND GREEN MANURING

"Peas could be made to bring more nitrogen to the soil this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmer at a cost of millions of dollars."—*Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

For the northern states there is no crop of greater value than Field Peas. Whether for fodder, in mixture with Oats, sown at the rate of 120 lbs. of Peas and 32 lbs. of Oats per acre, or the Peas sown alone at the rate of 180 lbs. per acre for plowing under. Peas have the power of extracting nitrogen from the air, the soil from which a crop of Peas has been harvested is richer in nitrogen than before, and there is no kind of live stock on the farm to which Peas and Oats in mixture cannot be fed with positive advantage. Canada Field Peas are valuable for early spring sowing; being exceptionally hardy, the crop is not easily injured by late frosts. Sown alone for fodder or in combination with Oats for hay, or as a crop to plow under for green manure, they are unsurpassed. Peas can be followed by Millet or Crimson Clover. Lb. 35 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. or more at 20 cts. per lb.

COWPEAS

Cowpeas are more tender than Canada or field peas and should not be sown until corn-planting time. Being of very rapid growth during the warm weather, they can be sown as late as the middle of July with reasonable assurance of a profitable crop.

The early varieties are quite extensively and successfully grown for forage and soiling as far north as Massachusetts, but so far north the crop may not ripen seeds. As a soil renovator and enricher they are very valuable. A crop of Cowpeas collects nitrogen from the air in large quantities and fixes it in the soil, thus adding this expensive element of fertilizer to the land without cost, and leaving it richer and in splendid condition for the future crop. All crops do well after Cowpeas. They grow on all soils from the stiffest clays to porous sands, barren uplands and alluvial bottoms. The feeding value of Cowpeas is high, whether as green forage, cured hay or silage, being especially rich in blood, bone and muscle-forming material. For green-manuring clay land, the crop should be turned under green. On sandy soil, already too light, the vines should decay on the surface and then be turned under. Sow 2 bushels per acre.

Black Eye. A popular and productive early sort.

New Era. Matures in about 60 days; specially adapted for planting north.

Whippoorwill. An early bunch-growing Pea, seed brown, speckled.

Mixed. Many varieties.

Prices quoted on application

VELVET BEAN (*Dolichos multiflora*)

Largely grown in the South and used as a fertilizing plant for turning under. Both vines and pods are eaten by live-stock, and the Beans can be ground either with or without the pods and fed instead of corn or oats, or can be mixed with them. Prices quoted on application.

HAIRY VETCH (*Vicia villosa*)

WINTER RUSSIAN OR SAND

No other plant that will endure the northern winters adds to the soil so much of the costly element, nitrogen. Hairy Vetch excels alfalfa and the clovers in making a quick growth, and in the number and size of the nitrogen-bearing nodules on its roots. It is a vigorous plant, making a growth in good soil, if allowed to mature, of 5 to 6 feet, and furnishing an abundance of valuable forage. In feeding value it resembles alfalfa. For enriching the soil a good crop of Hairy Vetch plowed under is estimated to be equal in value to 40 tons to the acre of fresh stable manure. As the name Sand Vetch would indicate, this plant does especially well on light soil. For a cover crop, it is usually sown at the last cultivation of corn or other cultivated crops. When grown for soiling or ensilage it is usually mixed with rye; the rye furnishes support for the vines and keeps them off the ground. Sow 60 pounds of Hairy Vetch and 1 peck of winter rye to the acre; 75 to 90 pounds of Hairy Vetch to the acre, if sown alone. Bushel weighs 60 pounds. Prices quoted on application.

SPRING VETCH, OR TARES

(*Vicia sativa*)

Highly valuable for soiling or for green manuring. Sometimes grown with oats for mowing and feeding to stock. Use 2 or 3 bushels to acre broadcast, or 1 to 2 bushels in drills. One bushel weighs 60 pounds. Prices quoted on application.

MILLETS FOR SUMMER SOWING

EXCELLENT FOR HAY AND CATCH CROPS

Prices quoted on application

Hungarian. The variety that matures most quickly. Sow as late as August 1, one bushel per acre.

Golden. Coarser grower than Hungarian, heavier yielder but does not mature so quickly. Sow 50 pounds per acre, not later than July 4.

Japanese. The coarsest of all the varieties and the heaviest yielder, but the latest of all to mature. It is particularly valuable in the northern states as a quick-growing forage and ensilage crop, attaining a height in good soil of 6 to 8 feet and yielding from 10 to 18 tons of green fodder per acre. For feeding green, it may be cut from day to day as needed until the seed begins to ripen. During this period it is much relished by stock. For dried fodder it should be cut in the blossom stage, and is preferred by horses and cattle to timothy and clover hay. For ensilage, two parts of the Millet in combination with one part soy bean forage form a complete balanced ration that may be fed without grain. Sow from May to July, 15 pounds of seed per acre if broadcast, or if in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, use 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

The true Dwarf Essex Rape is valuable as a fattening food for pasturing sheep in autumn. It is particularly adapted as a catch-crop, for it grows best late in the season. In the northern states it can be sown at any time from May until the end of August, but in the southern states it should not be sown until September or October, for winter pasture. Its fattening properties are said to be twice as good as clover. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre broadcast, or 4 to 5 pounds per acre in drills, 15 inches apart. Grows vigorously. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, 100 lbs. \$25.

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian. Highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg-producing food known. It can be raised cheaper than corn. Four pounds of seed will plant an acre. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2, 100 lbs. \$18.

BACTERIAL INOCULATION. Mulford Cultures essential in the cultivation of Soy and Velvet Beans, Field and Cow Peas, Vetches and other legumes will be found listed among Fertilizers

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass is becoming popular in New York and New England, as well as in the West and South. As a green fodder crop and for hay, many farmers prefer it to millet. It is an annual grass of the sorghum family, lacking underground root-stalks. It dies with killing frost and the root-stalk is short and easily eradicated. Sudan Grass is of quick growth; it tillers out remarkably; cattle are very fond of it. If sown early in May, the first crop is ready to cut 50 to 70 days later. In normal seasons a second cutting can always be made, or, if preferred, the second crop can be pastured. On good soil it should yield as high as 5 tons per acre. Our seed is free from sorghum and Johnson grass. The ground should be prepared as for corn and the seed not planted till soil becomes warm. It can be planted in this latitude from about May 1 to July 1. Sown broadcast, use 16 to 24 pounds of seed per acre; if planted in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, from 4 to 6 pounds per acre will be sufficient. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4.50, 100 lbs. \$40.

CLOVERS

Prices on Grass and Clover seed subject to change without notice. Our Grass and Clover seeds are the very finest, purest cleaned seed. We do not carry the cheaper grades, but will quote prices on application.

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*)

Alfalfa requires well-drained land, an abundance of lime in the soil and inoculation with the Alfalfa bacteria. Given these three essentials, it can be grown anywhere in the United States. It can be sown alone (about the same time as oats are sown in this section) in thoroughly prepared, deeply plowed soil, at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. Some of the most successful growers in the East use not more than one bushel of beardless barley per acre as a nurse-crop. It is also successfully sown as late as August and up to the middle of September in more southerly localities. The crop should be cut when the plant is coming into bloom. In suitable soil it is perennial; several crops may be cut every year. Height 1 to 3 feet.

Alfalfa, in conjunction with corn, is the most profitable crop that can be grown by any farmer, provided he has the natural conditions necessary for its culture, or can provide them without too great expense. Every farmer owes it to himself and the nation to carefully examine the possibilities of profitably cultivating Alfalfa. To mention one among many, Joseph Wing of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, rose from comparative poverty to great affluence in a very few years through its culture. He has written a most instructive and interesting book on his experience. We strongly urge all intending cultivators to secure this book and read it carefully before commencing operations. It is entitled "Alfalfa in America," is illustrated and contains 480 pages, \$2.50. If after reading this book you decide that your land is not suitable, you will have lost nothing, because you will have been entertained and learned much.

Dakota-grown Alfalfa Seed. This and the Grimm variety are the only two strains that, in our knowledge, will withstand the alternate thawing and freezing of our winters. Many failures in growing Alfalfa can be attributed to the handsome-looking seed, grown in Texas and the Southwest, that is worthless for sowing in this latitude. Lb. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$10, 100 lbs. \$80.

Grimm Alfalfa. This is hardier and more productive in the eastern states than most other varieties, due to the fact that a large proportion of the plants have a crown which is a trifle submerged so that it is not so easily heaved out of the ground by the alternate freezing and thawing of our eastern winters. A considerable percentage of the plants of this variety bear a peculiar greenish, yellow flower. Frequently, but not always, they have a branching root. This characteristic does not always show until the plants have attained considerable age. Lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$12, 100 lbs. \$100.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH CLOVER

Perennial. 1 to 3 feet

This is one of the hardest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter-kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is finer and more leafy than Medium Clover, although it does not grow so high. It is very fine for honey bees, and cattle prefer it to other Clovers. Lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$8, 100 lbs. \$75.

BOKHARA OR SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*)

Twenty pounds will sow an acre

This is sown and used quite largely in some sections as a forage, and soil-improving crop, is particularly valuable for thin lands or to sow on hillsides that are liable to wash out. It also gives the inoculation necessary for success with alfalfa. For feed or forage it should be cut when quite young, for when it gets old cattle do not relish it. It is also largely used for sowing for bees.

Farmers are sowing this Clover to quite a considerable extent on light, sandy land, where other Clovers do not take well. They hope, by sowing this Bokhara Clover, to get a good growth to turn under to improve the land and also to inoculate the soil so that it will produce good crops of Crimson Clover and Alfalfa from seedlings of these to follow. Lb. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$8, 100 lbs. \$70.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER

(*Trifolium incarnatum*). Annual. 1 to 3 feet

It can be seeded at any time from June to October, at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre, and makes the earliest possible spring pasture, blooming the latter part of April or May, and for feeding as hay, should be cut just before coming into full bloom. Throughout many sections of the country this plant has accomplished wonders, principally in building up poor soils. Its usefulness is mostly confined to its fertilizing value, as the hay is not very well relished by stock, although if cut green it makes a fair quality of hay. In the Atlantic and southern states its usefulness can hardly be overestimated, as it has redeemed thousands of impoverished fields at an extremely moderate expense. It is usually sown in the fall, allowed to come into bloom, which it does quite early in summer, then either cut for hay or plowed under, and another crop grown the same year. It can be sown in the spring, when it will mature a crop before fall. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2, 100 lbs. \$18.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)

Biennial. 2 to 4 feet

This is regarded as the most valuable of the Clover family. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay, the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of from 8 to 12 pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It pays always to buy the best grade of Clover seed which can be obtained. Even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of less hay or seed being produced from it, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested with weed seeds, which decrease the value of the land on which they are growing. Lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$8, 100 lbs. \$75.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

(*Trifolium pratense perenne*). Biennial. 2 to 4 feet

For impoverished soils, or for pasturage, we think this variety excels the Medium. On impoverished soils it does not grow too rank or coarse, and in a pasture it retains its greenness throughout the summer much better than the Medium does and also furnishes a larger amount of forage. It is also better adapted to fertilizing the soil than the Medium, as it grows much ranker and coarser, making more to plow under. It is not nearly so valuable for hay when grown on fertile soil as the Medium, because it is too large and coarse. Lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$8, 100 lbs. \$75.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*)

Perennial. 4 to 9 inches

The best variety for lawns, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. Its chemical analysis shows it to be richer in protein than almost any other legume which we grow for forage. It is, of course, too small to grow for hay, but it is invaluable in all pastures, and no pasture mixture would be complete without it. Lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$8.50, 100 lbs. \$80.

BACTERIAL INOCULATION

It is especially desirable in the cultivation of Clovers that there should be present in the soil the particular bacteria beneficial to their roots.

Cultures for all legumes are easy to use. It is only necessary to add water to the bottle (which is intentionally about 1/4 filled) shake well and then dampen the seeds with this mixture before sowing.

MULFORD CULTURES for Alfalfa and Clovers (please specify variety) sent by express only at customer's expense. $\frac{1}{8}$ acre size 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ acre size 50 cts., 1 acre size \$1.50, 5 acre size \$5.

LIME AND LIMING FOR CLOVER CROPS AND ALL LEGUMES

WHAT LIME DOES

Many soils become exceedingly sour or acid. Alfalfa, common red clover, alsike clover, and certain other legumes will not make maximum growth under such conditions. The yields of other crops as well are oftentimes lessened because of a sour condition in soils. The successful seeding of alfalfa is often dependent upon the supply of suitable forms of lime in the soil. Sorrel and moss thrive well on sour land. The abundant growth of these weeds is, therefore, a strong indication that a soil is acid.

Lime sweetens sour soils and improves the texture of both light and clayey soils. It also liberates some potash and phosphoric acid and makes the conditions right for the growth of beneficial soil bacteria.

TESTING FOR SOURNESS

There are several different ways of testing a soil to find out if it is acid. Two of the most common methods are the litmus test and the ammonia test.

1. The litmus test is made as follows: Place the soil to be tested in a cup or glass. Moisten it slightly with water. Then part the soil with a knife, insert a long narrow strip of blue litmus paper (this should be obtainable at any drug store) and press the soil about the paper. If after an hour or two the end of the paper in the soil is intensely reddened, the soil needs liming.

2. A still better way to make the litmus test is to place small pieces of blue and of red litmus paper in the bottom of a glass on opposite sides, about midway between the middle of the glass and the sides. Next, lay a circular piece of filter paper over these, and after moistening the soil with water, put a layer of it an inch or more thick on the filter paper, and press it down firmly and even over the whole surface. If after three or four hours the blue paper is intensely reddened, and the red paper is unchanged, liming is necessary. If the red paper, on the contrary, is turned blue, lime is not needed.

3. The ammonia test is made as follows: Place a rounded tablespoonful of soil in a glass. Add water until it is two-thirds full. Then add a tablespoonful of diluted ammonia water and stir occasionally for the first hour. If the liquid above becomes dark chocolate or black, it shows a lack of lime. If soils contain little or no humus, this test has little or no value.

KINDS OF LIME

We offer four kinds of lime, namely, ground limestone, burnt lime, air-slaked lime and hydrated lime. Ground limestone is the safest form in which to apply lime to all light soils and to those containing much organic matter. When high-grade limestone is used, apply three tons per acre every five years.

FERTILIZERS

WHY FERTILIZE OUR CROPS?

The big reason for the growth in the consumption of fertilizers lies in the fact that commercial fertilizers increase profits wherever properly used. Our soils are still being robbed of their available fertility, and consequently, in many cases, they are not paying reasonable profits. Fertilizers will help bring these soils back into the money-making class. Fertilizers give crops a good start, hasten maturity, improve quality, and increase yields. Fertilizers pay on rich soils. Do not ignore the plant-food question because your soil produces good yields. It can produce bigger and better crops. Be fair to your farm. Look into the question. Try out available plant-food on your best and poorest soils and see for yourself.

WHAT PLANT-FOOD DOES

There is no mystery about the action of fertilizers in plant growth. Nitrogen or ammonia causes quick and vigorous growth of stalk or stem.

Available phosphoric acid helps fill the grain or fruit and hastens ripening and strengthens the straw or stalk.

Potash strengthens the straw or stalk and helps to plump and fill the grain and fruit, and supplies a vital element to all root crops.

Burnt lime is very active, flocculating soils more quickly and effectively than ground limestone. It acts powerfully on organic material and the use of too large amounts may even liberate ammonia from the soil, which is a waste. It makes the texture of clays coarser. This allows rains to be absorbed more readily and permits of better air circulation. Large amounts applied on light, sandy or gravelly soils may injure their physical condition. On ordinary soils, one ton of burnt lime per acre once in six years is sufficient.

Air-slaked lime is less active than burnt lime but is more quickly effective in flocculating heavy clay soils and in correcting acidity than ground limestone. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre once in five years.

Hydrated lime, often known as "water-slaked," stands next to burnt lime in quickness and intensity of action. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre once in five years.

HOW AND WHEN TO APPLY LIME

Lime should usually be applied before those crops in rotation which are most likely to be benefited by it. In rotations where the land is seeded to winter wheat, clover, and timothy, it is a good plan to apply the lime just before sowing the wheat. In rotations where alfalfa is grown it is desirable to lime prior to sowing the alfalfa seed. The crops which are less in need of lime, which follow in the rotation, will then secure all that they require, and the soil will remain sufficiently sweet to be well adapted to them.

Lime should be applied with a broadcast lime spreader or with a fertilizer distributor which is so constructed as to insure an even distribution of the material. It should be applied after the land has been plowed, and preferably, after it has been harrowed once. It is highly important, particularly if hydrated or burnt lime is used, that it be harrowed into the soil as soon as possible. It should never be left on the surface over night or during a storm.

Lime and fertilizer should not be mixed together before their application. Each should be applied separately and be thoroughly harrowed into the soil, except in cases where the fertilizer is applied with the fertilizer attachment of a grain drill, a corn or potato planter. If large amounts of lime are mixed with a fertilizer containing soluble phosphoric acid, it causes considerable of the phosphoric acid to change back to an insoluble state. It is always well to apply the lime, if possible, at least a week or two previous to the application of the fertilizer and to the time of planting.

For prices on Lime by the bag, see Fertilizers. If Lime is required in carload lots of 30 tons or more, write us for prices, freight paid to your station, giving particulars as to the kind of Lime required.

FITTING FERTILIZERS TO CROPS

Hay is grown for the stalk or stem, hence needs a larger proportion of ammonia than grain crops. Wheat is grown for the grain, therefore needs larger amounts of available phosphoric acid and potash than does hay. On the other hand, potatoes and other root crops require a larger proportion of potash. Comparatively rich soils need complete fertilizer to make maximum yields. A run-down soil needs a lot; in fact, there are no soils in which the natural plant-food is in the best proportion to produce the best crops because the yearly drain on the plant-food is uneven.

A QUICK START GIVES BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE RESULTS

Speaking generally, it has been proven that the use of a fertilizer containing all three of the essential elements of plant-food gives best all-round results under average conditions. The proportions of the plant-food ingredients should be varied to suit soils, previous treatment of the soil and what the previous crop indicated—whether straw was weak or strong, whether the crop matured fast or slow. We are glad to help solve your fertilizing problems; write us particulars and we will send you promptly our best advice. For prices, see Fertilizers.

GRASS SEEDS

Grass Seeds are sold in the trade by sample, and each sort is divided into three or four grades of quality, according to purity, germination and weight. The price of the best grade is often double that of ordinary. The Grass Seeds offered by us are in every case the VERY HIGHEST GRADE. We do not carry the lower grades, but can quote, if requested. Prices subject to change without notice. Special quotations on large quantities.

	LB.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Bermuda Grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>). A very valuable grass in the warmer climates. Resists extreme drought and high temperature and grows freely on a sandy soil where other grasses will not thrive. Does not do well in the shade. Being difficult to eradicate, it should not be sown unless desired permanently. 15 lbs. to the acre. Sow in the spring.	Price on application		
Canada Blue Grass (<i>Poa compressa</i>). This is a hardy perennial grass which forms a strong turf. It adapts itself to all soils and withstands differences of soils and climate better than most other grasses. Particularly adapted to the eastern and middle states for pasture and dairy use. For a lawn grass it is of considerable value. 60 lbs. to the acre. \$0 35	\$3 00	\$27 00	
Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>). The distinctive feature of this species is its compact, creeping, rooting stems. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the stoloniferous roots form a strong, enduring turf that is positively improved by constant trampling. Being of fine texture, it is most valuable for lawns, 60 lbs. to the acre.	1 75	15 00	125 00
Crested Dog's-Tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>). A valuable grass for lawn or pasture; it forms an even and compact sward. Does fairly well in shade and should be a constituent of all good shade lawn mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre.	50	4 50	40 00
English Rye Grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>). Succeeds well in our eastern states, and adapts itself to a great diversity of soils. Produces a strong, verdant growth four or five weeks after sowing. It cures into hay having a sweet flavor much relished by cattle, and highly nutritive, especially in mixture with red clover. 60 lbs. to the acre.	25	2 25	20 00
English Rye Grass, Pacey's Strain . Somewhat superior to the regular strains of English Rye Grass and claimed to be harder. 60 lbs. to the acre.	2	2 50	22 00
Fine-leaved Sheep's Fescue (<i>Festuca tenuifolia</i>). Valuable for lawns and for pasture purposes, succeeding well even in high and dry situations and poor soils. 30 lbs. to the acre.	Price on application		
Hard Fescue (<i>Festuca duriuscula</i>). A dwarf-growing variety, succeeding well in dry situations, both for lawns and pastures. 30 lbs. to the acre.	50	4 50	40 00
Italian Rye (<i>Lolium italicum</i>). Thrives in almost any soil; lasts only one year. Good to assist other grasses the first year. A rapid grower and good to rid land of weeds, as it quickly overtops them, preventing them from ripening. Used as a lawn grass in the South. 60 lbs. to the acre.	30	2 75	25 00
Kentucky Blue Grass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>). It is a true permanent pasture. It succeeds best in the autumn, and is the best of all creeping root-stalks, spreading habit and smooth, even growth, fine texture and rich green color render it one of the very best grasses for lawns. It forms a close turf, starts very early in the spring, and lasts till frost. It succeeds in almost any soil—dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly, and stands long-continued dry weather and hot suns. It takes, however, two or three years to become well established, and should, therefore, be sown only in connection with other grasses. If the soil is especially suitable, it will eventually crowd these out and make the finest possible sward. It is one of our most valuable pasture grasses, very productive and nutritious. 50 lbs. to the acre.	55	5 00	45 00
Meadow Fescue (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>). Valuable for permanent pasture. It succeeds best in the autumn, and is the best of all well-drained meadows and in low valleys rich in organic matter. It should not be grown at all on warm, dry land. It does not reach its full development till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity and nutritive matter. 50 lbs. to the acre.	Price on application		
Meadow Foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>). For permanent pastures; rapid growth. Sow only in mixture with other grasses. 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre; if sown alone, 25 lbs. to the acre.	70	6 00	50 00
Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>). Valuable for mixtures, either for pasture or hay. It succeeds well in the shade, and is recommended for pasture in woodlands. Its tendency to grow in tussocks is diminished if sown with other grasses. 60 lbs. to the acre.	50	4 50	40 00
Red, or Creeping Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>). A splendid grass for light, sandy soils. Extreme drought-resister. Valuable in seeding banks and exposed locations, binding drifting sands, and is very valuable as a lawn grass for shady spots; forms a very close, durable turf, suitable for putting-greens. 30 lbs. to the acre.	60	5 50	50 00
Red-Top, Fancy Recleaned Seed (<i>Agrostis vulgaris</i>). Absolutely clean and free from chaff. A hardy, native perennial grass; does best on moist soils; it, however, accommodates itself to a variety of soils, even to dry situations, and stands our hot summers admirably. One of the best grasses for lawn or pasture. 35 lbs. to the acre.	40	3 50	30 00
Red-Top, Unhulled (<i>Agrostis vulgaris</i>). Same as the preceding. This is the seed in its natural state. Usually used in large seedings on account of its lower cost. 80 lbs. to the acre.	30	2 00	15 00
Rhode Island Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis canina</i>). This variety makes a beautiful close, fine turf, and is one of the best lawn grasses in mixture with other sorts. Adapts itself to almost any soil. 80 lbs. to the acre.	75	15 00	125 00
Rough-stalked Meadow (<i>Poa trivialis</i>). Valuable on damp soils. One of the best grasses for hay and pasture mixtures, being a splendid "bottom" grass; useful also for shaded portions of lawns. 20 lbs. to the acre.	90	8 00	70 00
Sheep's Fescue (<i>Festuca ovina</i>). This grass prefers dry uplands and thrives in poor, shallow, gravelly soils where other grasses would fail. In pasture mixtures on high and dry soils it is especially valuable. 35 lbs. to the acre.	50	4 50	40 00
Sweet Vernal, True Perennial (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>). For meadows its chief merit is the fragrant odor which its leaves emit when partially dried—the odor of new-mown hay—thus sweetening the hay. Sow 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre in mixture with other grasses.	90	8 50	80 00
Tall Fescue (<i>Festuca elatior</i>). This grass is very productive, of long duration and one of the best for hay and pasture. It is not suitable for lawns. 50 lbs. to the acre.	90	8 00	75 00
Tall Oat Grass (<i>Avena elatior</i>). Valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth, which also continues late. It is much relished by cattle. For hay it may be cut twice a year. Very valuable, also, for the southern states. 50 lbs. to the acre.	50	4 50	40 00
Timothy, or Herd's Grass (<i>Phleum pratense</i>). On moist, loamy and clayey soils, it produces a larger crop of hay than any other grass. It is not so well suited for light and sandy soils. It should be cut when flowering as, if left later, the hay becomes hard and coarse. Timothy hay is very nourishing and can be preserved for a long time. It is often sown with red clover, and the nutritive value of the hay is greatly increased by this mixture. Sown alone it is not suitable for permanent pasture, as in the course of a few years it disappears. 15 lbs. to the acre.	25	2 00	18 00
Various-leaved Fescue (<i>Festuca heterophylla</i>). A very early, hardy perennial, thriving best in cold, moist soils, rich in humus and potash. Its production of root-leaves makes it an excellent bottom grass both for hay and pastures. It grows well in the shade and is recommended for shaded lawns in mixture with other grasses. 50 lbs. to the acre.	Price on application		
Wood Meadow Grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>). Furnishes a fine, succulent herbage, much relished by cattle; its chief recommendation is its special fitness for shaded places in lawns where other grasses will not grow; it makes a good turf, and should be included in all good putting-green mixtures. 40 lbs. to the acre.	90	8 50	75 00

Quantities given above to sow to the acre are the minimum, and should be increased if the soil is poor

All our grass seeds are carefully examined and tested as to purity and germinating power before they are placed on sale. All exceed the requirements of the various state and Federal authorities, as to purity and germination



GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE AND HAY

It is a self-evident fact that land sown with grasses, especially selected for their suitability to the soil on which they are to be grown, produce much larger and more satisfactory crops than when only one or two varieties of grasses and clovers are used. Some grasses do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture; some mature early, others late. Formulas for seeding grass-land have been subjects of much study and investigation with us for many years. We recommend the following, which have given almost universal satisfaction. The quantities given are the minimum and may be increased to advantage, depending on the fertility of the soil.

We are always glad to make up special mixtures and answer inquiries relative to grasses for different purposes and for sowing on various soils under varying climatic conditions.

Clover seed should be sown separately, as it is heavier than grass seed and is likely to settle at the bottom of the bag in transit; in consequence it is likely to be sown unevenly.

Clovers in their young state are tender north of New York City, and should therefore be sown only in the spring in such localities.

Ten pounds Clover seed mixed permanent varieties for sowing in connection with the following formulas, \$8

FOR HAY CROPS FOR ONE ACRE

FOR GOOD SOILS, COOL AND MOIST

- 20 lbs. Timothy.
- 10 " Red-Top.
- 10 " Orchard Grass.
- 5 " English Perennial Rye Grass.
- 2 " Meadow Foxtail.
- 2 " Italian Rye Grass.
- 1 " Perennial Sweet Vernal.

50 lbs. per acre, \$16.50

FOR HIGH, DRY SOILS

- 17 lbs. Timothy.
- 8 " Red-Top.
- 12 " Orchard Grass.
- 6 " Tall Oat Grass.
- 2 " Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.
- 1 " Crested Dog's-tail.
- 2 " Tall Fescue.
- 2 " Canada Blue Grass.

50 lbs. per acre, \$17.75

FOR WET SOILS

- 15 lbs. Timothy.
- 5 " Rhode Island Bent.
- 5 " Red-Top.
- 10 " Orchard Grass.
- 5 " Perennial Rye Grass.
- 2 " Italian Rye Grass.
- 4 " Tall Oat Grass.
- 4 " Meadow Foxtail.

50 lbs. per acre, \$17.50

FOR PERMANENT PASTURES FOR ONE ACRE

FOR GOOD SOILS, COOL AND MOIST

- 9 lbs. Timothy.
- 9 " Red-Top.
- 5 " Orchard Grass.
- 5 " English Perennial Rye Grass.
- 3 " Meadow Fescue.
- 3 " Tall Oat Grass.
- 12 " Meadow Foxtail.
- 3 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 1 " Perennial Sweet Vernal.

50 lbs. per acre, \$16.50

FOR DRY SOILS

- 13 lbs. Timothy.
- 9 " Red-Top.
- 7 " Orchard Grass.
- 4 " Tall Oat Grass.
- 2 " Meadow Foxtail.
- 1 " Perennial Sweet Vernal.
- 8 " English Perennial Rye Grass.
- 1 " Tall Fescue.
- 5 " Canada Blue Grass.

50 lbs. per acre, \$17.75

FOR WET SOILS

- 10 lbs. Timothy.
- 5 " Red-Top.
- 17 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 5 " Orchard Grass.
- 7 " English Perennial Rye Grass.
- 2 " Meadow Fescue.
- 2 " Meadow Foxtail.
- 2 " Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.

50 lbs. per acre, \$18

Remember, the quantities given above are the minimum, and should be increased if the soil is poor.

Any of the above formulas supplied in small quantities at 1b. 50 cts.

Ten pounds of mixed permanent Clover seed, sufficient for one acre should be sown in conjunction with the above formulas, \$8



LAWN GRASS SEED

LAWNS.—Our leaflet on the making of lawns sent with each order upon request

BODDINGTON'S HEAVY-WEIGHT LAWN GRASS MIXTURE (25 lbs. to the measured bushel)

Many lawn and golf-link experts now prefer to use grass seed mixtures composed chiefly of hulled seeds. To meet this demand, we now offer this mixture, the formula of which differs but slightly from that of Lenox Lawn Grass Mixture. In our Heavy-Weight Lawn Grass Mixture most of the grasses have been divested of their chaff or hulls—the exceptions being several valuable kinds to which the hulling process cannot be practically applied. For sowing new lawns, one pound will sow a plot 20 x 20 feet; 80 pounds per acre; for renovating old lawns, 50 to 60 pounds per acre. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$3.50, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$8, 25 lbs. \$15, 100 lbs. \$55.

LENOX LAWN GRASS MIXTURE (20 lbs. to the measured bushel)

Composed of the finest American and European grasses adapted to lawn-making. The formula for this mixture is the result of a life-time of practical experience in making and maintaining lawns. Neither pains nor expense are spared in obtaining grasses of high vitality and purity. It is our constant aim to make Boddington's Lenox Lawn Grass the best, purest, and most permanent Lawn Grass sold. For the formation of new lawns sow not less than 5 to 6 bushels per acre; one quart will sow a plot 15 x 20 feet, or 300 square feet; for renovating existing turf, use one-half of this quantity. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 4 qts. \$1.25, pk. \$2, bus. (20 lbs.) \$7.50, 10 bus. \$70.

CENTRAL PARK LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

This formula has been used for many years in Central and Van Cortland Parks. It is unquestionably one of the best mixtures for park work or where a free-growing, hard-wearing turf is desired. Sow not less than 4 bushels per acre and in many cases 5 bushels will be desirable. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., 4 qts. \$1, 8 qts. \$1.75, bus. \$6, 10 bus. \$55.

BODDINGTON'S TENNIS-COURT GRASS MIXTURE

Composed of grasses best suited for making grass tennis-courts, croquet-grounds, bowling-greens, and for all games in which the ball is required to run true. The turf required for these must be firm and yet elastic, and composed of grasses which can be mowed close and kept exceedingly dwarf. This mixture is composed of the best fine-leaved, deep-rooting grasses, properly proportioned so as to give an even playing surface throughout the year. It is advisable to sow at least twice the quantity as for ordinary lawn purposes, of these fine-leaved grasses in order to obtain proper playing turf. When ordering state if the soil is light, medium, or heavy, so that the proper mixture may be sent. If any special difficulty is presented by land or location, consult us. We are glad to suggest special formulas. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$3.50, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$8, 25 lbs. \$15, 100 lbs. \$55.

Lawn Top Dressing, Odorless. The most complete and satisfactory Lawn dressing ever placed upon the market. Quick in action it will not offend the most fastidious and will produce a quick improvement in the color of the lawn and a thickening of the sward. 5 lbs. 40 cts., 10 lbs. 70 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.40, 50 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$4.50, 500 lbs. \$19, ton \$75.



Boddington's Mixture for Shady Lawns

A.B.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES FOR SPECIAL SITUATIONS

SHADY LAWN GRASS SEED

Boddington's Shady Lawn Grass Seed is a combination of fine, dwarf-growing, evergreen varieties, which in their wild or natural state are to be found growing in the woods or other sheltered and shaded spots. Ground that has been densely shaded by trees is frequently "sour," and if the drainage is defective it is apt to be covered with moss and coarse grasses. In such cases an application of slaked lime, at the rate of one bushel to each 500 square feet is an excellent corrective and sweetener, but the moss should be first removed by the use of a sharp rake, the lime applied, and the soil prepared before the seed is sown or failure will result. Pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 4 qts. \$1.70, 8 qts. \$3, bus. \$10, 5 bus. \$45.

TERRACE LAWN GRASS SEED

The terrace is oftentimes a source of a great deal of worry and trouble. This is largely due to the fact that the right grasses are not used in the making of the terrace sod. We have prepared a Special Mixture containing only those grasses that are best adapted to embankments and terraces. These grasses are all deep rooted or have strong spreading roots that hold the soil firmly and prevent washing away during heavy rains. Boddington's Terrace Lawn Mixture will produce a rich, green, velvety sod, and will retain its emerald-green appearance throughout the entire season. The varieties are long-lived and hardy, making a permanent growth.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE. For each square rod, take 2 quarts of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 cubic feet of good garden loam. Place it in a tub and add liquid manure, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and thin as possible. Pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 4 qts. \$1.70, 8 qts. \$3, bus. \$10, 5 bus. \$45.

SEASHORE LAWN GRASS SEED

A rich, green lawn is especially desirable at the seashore, but unless the right mixture of grasses and clover is used the result will be disappointing. Our Seashore Lawn Grass is composed of strong-rooted varieties which quickly produce a good turf. In preparing the land it should first be top-dressed with about 2 inches of good soil, as grass will not grow until well established in sand, but the seeds will quickly germinate in the top-soil and make strong roots, which reach down into the sand for moisture. In order to keep the seaside lawn in good condition, it should be watered liberally every evening during dry weather, and also have an occasional application of pure bone-meal, or sheep manure in order to keep up a vigorous growth. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$3.50, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$8, 25 lbs. \$15, 100 lbs. \$55.

SUNNY SOUTH LAWN GRASS SEED

This mixture is especially prepared for the South, and contains all the best grasses that are by nature adapted for hot, dry situations. It is especially recommended for golf-courses and lawns south of Virginia. It will form a thick turf, giving an excellent playing surface all the year round, and will remain green through the heat of summer. This contains Bermuda Grass, which is the best drought-resisting grass for the South. After repeated tests on golf-courses south of the Mason and Dixon Line, we have found that grasses containing a fair proportion of Bermuda Grass make by far the best and most satisfactory fair green mixture. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts., 5 lbs. \$3.50, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$8, 25 lbs. \$15, 100 lbs. \$55.



Gulf Coast Golf Club, Boca Grande, Florida, 7th Green. Sown with Boddington's Putting Green Grass Seed (formula specially compounded). A remarkable achievement in grass seed compounding, combined with expert "greens keeping". Professional tournament, March, 1919. Left to right—Walter Hagen putting, Mike Brady, Jim Barnes and Jock Hutchinson. Courtesy of Mr. Harry Cowee, greenskeeper

GRASSES FOR GOLF-COURSES

Boddington's formulas for grass seed mixtures for golf-links are based on twenty-five years' experience in growing grass and playing golf in America. They have been used by golf clubs the length and breadth of this continent, with complete satisfaction to our customers and ourselves. The proportions of each variety of grass seed used in compounding the mixtures are carefully calculated to prevent the stronger-growing species from smothering or killing out the finer varieties. This selection and "balancing" of grass-seed formulas can only be properly done by experienced grass experts. If a new course or a considerable seeding is contemplated, we will be glad to send our representative to consult with your "greens committee" to examine the land and prescribe special formulas to produce the best results under the local conditions.

In procuring seed for the "fair-green," too great care cannot be exercised. Pure seed of high germination is of great importance in securing a good stand of grass. Pure seed is the keynote to a clean "fair way" provided the work of preparing the land has been efficiently done. Thorough preparation involves not merely the mechanical treatment of the soil to reduce it to a proper seed-bed, but the use of weed-free manure and the adoption of a course of treatment previous to preparing for the "fair-way" which shall serve to eradicate weeds. Such preparation, coupled with pure seed, of the best varieties suitable for the soil and climate, should give a satisfactory stand of grass which should need only the usual care necessary to proper maintenance after it is once established.

FAIR-GREEN GRASS MIXTURE

Boddington's Fair-Green Grass Mixture produces an even sward and a close, lasting, evergreen turf that encourages the use of wooden clubs and quickly replaces "divots," so frequently neglected by players and "caddies" alike. When ordering state whether the soil is light, medium, or heavy, so that the proper mixture may be sent. (A) For medium soil (B) for light soil (C) for heavy soil. Bus. (25 lbs.) \$9.50, 4 bus. (100 lbs.) \$37, lots of 20 to 50 bus., \$8.50 per bus.; lots of 50 bus. or more, \$8.30 per bus.

PUTTING-GREEN GRASS SEED MIXTURE

A carefully balanced mixture of very fine-bladed species which, if properly sown and cared for, should produce a close, thick turf on all good soils—a turf upon which the ball will run true. Bus. (25 lbs.) \$12, 4 bus. (100 lbs.) \$47, lots of 20 to 50 bus., \$11 per bus.; lots of 50 bus. or over, \$10 per bus.

TOUGH TURF FOR TEES GRASS SEED MIXTURE

This is a careful blend of strong-rooting, quick-growing grasses which rapidly recover from severe punishment and improve with trampling. It is not armor-plated, but its use will save much sodding of tees, especially if the economical practise is pursued of having large duplicate tees for each hole. These to be used alternate weeks and the markers to be frequently moved. Pk. \$2, bus. (20 lbs.) \$7.50, 5 bus. or more, \$7 per bus.



A Garden of Hardy Annuals and Perennials

QUALITY FLOWER SEEDS

The following Flower Seeds, given in alphabetical order, are a selection of the best varieties for United States and Canadian gardens. No expense has been spared to secure the best exhibition strains, and to those who are not already using our Flower Seeds, we have every confidence in recommending them. Our seeds have a world-wide reputation for Quality and Purity.

We mail all Flower Seeds **FREE OF COST** to any Post Office in the United States, its possessions, and Canada, when cash accompanies order.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER!

The following abbreviations are used throughout the Flower Seed Department:

HA., Hardy Annuals	HP., Hardy Perennials	HHB., Half-hardy Biennials	GB., Greenhouse Bulbs
HHA., Half-hardy Annuals	HHP., Half-hardy Perennials	HC., Hardy Climber	GC., Greenhouse Climbers
TA., Tender Annuals	HB., Hardy Biennials	GS., Greenhouse Shrubs	GP., Greenhouse Plant

Hardy Annual Flowers Easily Grown from Seeds

"Annuals" grow from seed, flower and finally die the same season. They occupy a very important position in the flower-garden, and with little care and small outlay, quite an interesting show of flowers may be had. They have one great recommendation to those who have not the facilities for the propagation and culture of bedding plants, which is that for a small sum many seeds can be bought that will make the garden gay for the greater part of the year. Of course, some little care must be given to their culture; too often all the care given to the annuals is to merely scratch the surface of the ground and scatter the seed, and then expect a show of flowers.

SOIL. The soil best suited to the majority of annuals is a good, deep, sandy loam, deeply worked and well enriched with rotted manure; it should be dug in the fall to at least the depth of 1 foot, and left rough all winter to allow the frost to thoroughly pulverize it.

TIME OF SOWING. The time when the display of bloom is wanted must, to some extent, be the guide as to the best time to sow; for instance, if required for fall display, the end of May, or beginning of June, would be the proper time to sow. If an earlier display is required, then they may be sown as soon as the soil is in a proper condition; as a general rule, the middle of April is about the proper time in the latitude of New York.

SOWING. Before sowing, the bed or border should be very carefully prepared. A fine pulverized surface is to be desired, as most of the seeds are very fine; therefore, if the soil is at all lumpy, a poor germination will result.

Half-hardy and Tender Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials

should be started early. The seed should be sown as follows: Use shallow boxes about 2 inches deep, filled to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the top with finely sifted light soil. Sow thinly and cover the seed lightly to a depth of only about four times their size. Press the surface gently with a board to "firm" the seed in the soil, and place the boxes in the sunny window of a dwelling, in a hotbed, or, preferably, in a greenhouse in a temperature of about 65 degrees. Use a watering-can hav-

The seed may be sown in drills, or in circles; small seed should just be covered with fine soil whilst larger seeds, like the Nasturtiums and Four O'Clocks, may be covered with an inch of soil.

THINNING. This is a most important part in the culture of Annuals, too often neglected; as soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle, thinning should be done.

The distance apart must be governed by the habit of the plant. Larkspur, for instance, which is an upright grower, would stand a little closer than Candytuft, which has a spreading habit. Sufficient room should be given for the proper development of each plant. It is not advisable, however, to thin out to the full distance the first time, for many accidents may happen to the young plants; as a general rule, the plants should be thinned to a distance of from 4 to 6 inches the first time, and the second time according to the size and strength of the plants. Care should be taken that the beds are kept clear of all weeds, for if they are allowed to grow around the young seedlings, a weak and spindly growth will result; the soil should be kept constantly stirred with the hoe or hand weeder, which will keep down all weeds, and if the weather be dry, will help to retain the moisture.

To keep up a succession of bloom, and to prolong the season of floriferousness, all decayed blooms should be regularly picked off—no seed-pods should be allowed to develop.

In dry weather copious waterings may be given; if watering is resorted to, the soaking must be thorough.

ing a very fine spray, so as not to wash the seed out of the ground. Maintain a natural condition of moisture; be careful not to let the seedlings dry out, especially when they are small. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant, 1 inch apart, into similar boxes. Pot them carefully into 2-inch pots when large enough, and repot into larger pots as they grow, or they can be planted in the open ground for the summer after all danger of frost is past.

Hardy Perennials, Hardy Biennials and Hardy Climbers Grow from Seed

And flower annually for a number of years. They bloom or reach maturity the season after sowing, but can be had in flower the first season if planted in March indoors or in a coldframe.

Perennial seed sown in the late summer and fall will flower the following year—spring, summer or fall, according to the variety. The seed should be sown carefully, in well-drained pots, or shallow boxes or pans. Soil should be light and fairly rich; after sowing, cover

lightly with well-sifted soil. When the plants have become large enough to handle, "prick out" about 2 inches apart (more if you have the room), in shallow boxes or frames, and when large enough transplant again; set out in the open in well-prepared ground. If this is done in the fall, the young plants should be lightly covered with leaves or short stable manure; this will act as a slight protection, and will be conducive to their thriftiness and next season's growth.

Greenhouse Plants, Shrubs, Climbers and Bulbs May Be Grown from Seed as Follows:

Sow in shallow boxes of light soil in greenhouse or hotbed, covering the seed to a depth of not over four times its size. When the seedlings have formed three or four leaves, transplant into similar boxes. Grow on in pots. Many of them can be planted out in the open ground after danger of frost is passed.

If sown early they will flower the first year. They must be taken up in cold localities, potted off, and kept in a cool greenhouse or hotbed, or protected frames during the winter. They may be sown also in a well-prepared bed in the open ground during the spring or summer and cared for in winter in the same way.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER!

Abronia HHA

A beautiful trailer, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers. Pkt. 6 inches.

Umbellata. 2002. Rosy lilac.....\$0 15

Abutilon GS

Hybrids. 2008. Flowers large, in a great variety of colors, including White, Yellow, Pink, Crimson, Variegated, and Mixed. 3 to 4 feet. Each..... 25

Acacia GS

Mixed. 2014. 6 feet. Decorative greenhouse shrubs..... 10

Acanthus HP

Latifolius (Bear's Breech). 2020. Purple. August and September. 2 feet..... 10

Mollis. 2021. Rose. August and September. 1 foot..... 10

Achillea HP

Parmica fl.-pl., "The Pearl." 2027. White. July. 2 feet..... 15



Ageratum, Mauve Beauty

Aconitum HP

Napellus (Monkshood; Helmet Flower). 2033. Dark blue. Pkt. August and September. 3 feet.....\$0 10

Acroclinium HHA

Finest Mixed. 2045. Beautiful Everlasting..... 10

Adonis HA

Æstivalis. 2061. Green, feathery foliage with scarlet flowers. 1 foot..... 10

Autumnalis. 2062. Crimson, dark eye. 1 foot..... 10

Ageratum HHA

Imperial Dwarf Blue. 2077.....	Pkts. \$0 10	3 pkts. \$0 25
Dwarf White. 2078.....	10	25

Little Blue Star. 2079. The tiny bushy plants do not exceed 4 to 5 inches in height, with clusters of flowers of light blue, with dark red center, changing to pure light blue..... 5 pkts. \$1..... 25

Little Dorrit. 2080. Azure-blue. 6 inches..... 10 25

Little Dorrit, White. 2083. 6 inches..... 10 25

Mauve Beauty. 2081. Large, mauve flowers; dwarf, compact, very free-flowering. A unique variety..... 10 25

Swanley Blue. 2082. 1 foot..... 10 25

Agrostemma (Rose Campion) HP

Hardy Perennials flowering all summer. Pkt.

Coronaria (Mullein Pink). 2089. Pink. 2½ feet.....\$0 10

Coronaria alba. 2090. White. 3 feet..... 10

Flos-Jovis (Flower of Jove). 2093. Dark pink. 3 feet..... 10

Mixed. 2096..... 10

Aloysia GS

Citriodora. Lemon-scented Verbena. 2106. Greenhouse evergreen, with fragrant foliage. Excellent for outdoor planting. 10

Alstroemeria HHB

Chilensis (Chilian Lily). 2111. Rose, White and Orange. Mixed. Grows best in moist, shady spots. July. 2 feet..... 10

Alyssum HA and HP

Useful hardy annuals and perennials; excellent plants for the rockery or front of borders. Seed may be sown out-of-doors, or in a frame in sandy soil. Suitable also for autumn sowing.

Sweet Alyssum (Benthamii). 2117. HA. Fragrant white flowers.....	¼ lb. \$1.75..	\$0 05	Pkt. \$0 50
Carpet of Snow. 2120. HA.....	¼ lb. \$2.75..	10	80

White Gem. 2122. HA. A great improvement on Little Gem, being much more compact; for carpet-bedding.. 15 1 50

Saxatile compactum (Basket of Gold). 2124. HP. 1 foot. Yellow. June..... 15 1 00

GOOD SEED WILL NOT PRODUCE GOOD CROPS WITHOUT GOOD CARE

Amaranthus HA

Brilliant-foliaged annuals, growing from 2 to 3 feet high. They thrive best in a hot, sunny location, not too rich soil, and when given sufficient room to develop their full beauty.

Caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding). 2130. 2 feet.....	Pkt.	Oz.
	\$0 05	\$0 50
Melancholicus ruber . 2132. Blood-red. 2 feet.....	05	50
Tricolor splendens (Joseph's Coat). 2134. 2 feet.....	05	75
Mixed . 2135.....	05	25

Anagallis HA

Grandiflora (Pimpernelle). 2150. Beautiful for rockwork or edging. Pinks and blues mixed. 6 inches.....

	Pkt.	\$0 10
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Anchusa HHP

Italica, Dromore Variety. 2156. The plant is of strong vigorous and branching habit, producing very large, brilliant blue flowers in abundance in June and July. We consider this the finest blue herbaceous plant of recent introduction.

	5 pkts. \$1..	25
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Anemone HP

Apennina. 2161. Blue. Spring. 6 inches.....

	25
Honoreine Joubert (Windflower). 2162. Pure white. August. 3 feet.....	25
St. Brigid (Irish Anemone). 2163. Boddington's choice strain; fine mixed varieties; enormous blooms, the size of tulips and very striking colors.....	15

Anthemis HP

Kelwayi (Marguerite). 2170. Dark yellow. July. 1½ feet... 10

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon) HHP

Sow the seed in pans or boxes from February to March, and transplant to bed or border when large enough. If the withering flowers and seed-pods are kept picked off, the plant will stay in bloom for a long time and continue again the following year if protected during the winter. Can easily be grown as annuals if sown in the open ground in April. Thin out to about 1 foot apart.

Popular Recent Introductions**TALL VARIETIES. 3 feet**

Nelrose . 2181. Flowers silvery pink; recommended for culture under glass for winter-flowering; produces stems a yard long.....	Pkt.	3 pkts.
	\$1 00	\$2 75
Purple King . 2183. With its immense, deep glowing purple flowers, this splendid Snapdragon will doubtless become the pioneer of a new giant class.....	25	60
Silver-Pink . 2184. This remarkable Snapdragon was the subject of much praise at the recent International Horticultural Exhibition held in New York City. Its name describes it. Sold only in originator's packets.....	1 00	2 75
Feltham Beauty . 2210. We claim that this new variety produces larger flowers than any Antirrhinum so far introduced. The blooms are enormous. The color is a deep rose-pink, with white center. The spikes are very long, and the plant is strong-growing and very free-flowering.....	\$0 25	\$1 00
Orange Beauty . 2211. A lovely orange-scarlet, with gold lip; very large flower.....	25	1 00
Fairy Queen . 2188. Rich orange-salmon or terra-cotta, with white throat; very striking and beautiful.....	\$0 15	\$0 25
Rose Dore . 2189. This variety is a lovely shade of salmon, shaded gold—a unique color which lights up beautifully at night.....	15	25
Salmon Queen . 2190. Very rich, golden rose with white throat; splendid variety.....	15	25

OTHER TALL VARIETIES. 3 feet

Brilliant . 2191. Scarlet, golden yellow, and white.....	Pkt.	3 pkts.
	\$0 10	\$0 25
Carmine . 2192. Splendid color.....	10	25
Coral-Red . 2193. Striking color.....	10	25
Crescia . 2194. Dark scarlet.....	10	25
Daybreak . 2195. Light pink, white throat.....	10	25
Firefly . 2196. Scarlet.....	10	25
Lilacinum . 2198. Beautiful lilac.....	10	25
Luteum . 2199. Yellow.....	10	25
Queen Victoria . 2200. Pure white.....	10	25
Romeo . 2201. Deep rose.....	10	25
Striatum . 2202. Finest striped varieties.....	10	25
Mixed . 2203.....	10	25

COLLECTION. 2204. One pkt. each of preceding 11 varieties, \$1

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES. 1 to 2 feet

Amber Queen . 2220. Ground-color canary-yellow, overlaid with chamois-pink, golden lip.....	Pkt.	3 pkts.
	\$0 20	\$0 50
Pink Beauty . 2223. This is a fine deep old-rose, with a small yellow lip; large flower; the foliage, which is bright green, is a striking contrast to the rich colors of the flower.....	20	50
Flamingo . 2218. Flowers deep terra-cotta with orange-yellow center, white throat; very large-flowered; strong, sturdy habit of growth; sweet-scented.....	35	1 00
Yellow Gem . 2219. Very fine, rich, deep golden yellow. The plant is dwarf and of a strong, sturdy habit. It has a long spike, with large, well-formed flowers. An excellent bedding variety.....	35	1 00
Defiance . 2229. Fiery scarlet.....	10	25
Golden Queen . 2231. One of the finest yellows.....	10	25
Pink Queen . 2234. A lovely shade of creamy pink.....	10	25
Queen of the North . 2235. White.....	10	25
Mixed . 2238.....	10	25

ANTIRRHINUMS, TOM THUMB. 12 inches

These are excellent for bedding, or as a border for the taller-growing varieties.

Crimson . 2246.....	\$0 15	White . 2251.....	\$0 15
Orange . 2247.....	15	Yellow . 2253.....	15
Rose . 2248.....	15	Mixed . 2255. ½ oz. 50c.....	15
Scarlet . 2249.....	15		

COLLECTION. 2257. One pkt. each of above 6 varieties, 75 cts.

Within the last few years Snapdragons have become immensely popular. This is not to be wondered at, as, whether used for cutting or for show in the garden, they are one of the most valuable flowers which can readily be grown from seed



Boddington's Giant Antirrhinums (Snapdragons)



Boddington's Long-spurred Hybrid Aquilegias. See also illustration on front cover

Aquilegia (Columbine) HP

- Boddington's Long-spurred Hybrids.** 2273. Specially saved Pkt. for us by a Columbine enthusiast. This mixture comprises the best novelties of recent years, producing as it does, long-spurred flowers of the choicest colors. Sown early will bloom the first year. Hardy. Pkt. of 250 seeds. \$0 25
- Boddington's Erskine Park Hybrids.** 2271. Excellent mixture of the long-spurred varieties. Colors varied. 3 pkts. 50 cts. 20
- California hybrida.** 2274. Yellow and orange. 3 pkts. 25 cts. 10
- Carulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine).** 2278. Pale blue. Summer. 3 feet. 15
- Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain of Long-spurred Hybrids.** 2286. The seed is saved from selected plants only. Colors are distinct shades of white, lavender, salmon, mauve, pink, yellow, etc. 5 pkts. \$1. 25
- Rose Queen.** 2288. Graceful long-spurred flowers of light to dark rose, with white center and yellow anthers. 2 pkts. 50c. 30
- Skinner hybrida fl.-pl.** 2290. Double; crimson. 3 feet. 25
- Stuartii.** 2291. Splendid, large flowers; handsome pale blue. 50
- Finest Double Mixed.** 2293. 1/4 oz. 30 cts. 10

Arabis HP

- Alpina.** 2300. One of the earliest spring flowers. Pure white. 6 inches. 10

Arctotis HHA

- Grandis.** 2303. Large, pearly white marguerite-like flower, with delicate mauve center, surrounded by a narrow golden band. The plant is covered with white down, and produces a striking effect in the border. 2 feet. 1/4 oz. 50 cts. 10

Armeria HP

- Formosa (Thrift).** 2310. Rosy pink. Spring to fall. 1 foot. 10

Asclepias HP

- Tuberosa.** 2329. A very showy native plant. Orange. 4 feet. 10

Asparagus GP

- Plumosus nanus.** 2336. Beautiful fern-like foliage, extensively used for cutting purposes. 100 seeds, \$1. 25
- Sprengeri.** 2337. Used for hanging-baskets, and also for cutting. 100 seeds, 50 cts. 10

Asperula HP

- Odorata (Woodruff).** 2340. Sweet-scented white flowers. 1 foot. 3 pkts. 25 cts. 10

A Few Points on the Growing of Annual Asters HA

Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers sow in March or in April in coldframe, spent hotbeds, pots or boxes in the house. If a succession of Asters is desired, Early Wonder, Queen of the Market for early, Royal, Comet and Giant Crego for intermediate, and the Branching for late, are recommended.

It is best not to plant in the same location the second season. Give plenty of room in rows 2 1/2 or 3 feet apart, and from 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows, the distance to be regulated by the growth of the variety planted.

Pulverized sheep-manure, wood-ashes and bone-meal are the best fertilizers. If stable-manure is used, let it be well decomposed.

Do not cover the seed too deep. Seed may be sown broadcast or in drills, and covered with a little less than 1/2 inch of soil. Root lice or root aphids, cutworms, the Aster bug or fly and rust or yellows are the worst pests and disease that we have to contend with in growing Asters. For the root lice and cutworm, kerosene emulsion, tobacco water, wood-ashes mixed with water, are all good and effective if applied around the roots. For the Aster bug or fly, sprinkle the plants with Slug-Shot.

The yellows or rust is a fungus which appears on the under side of the leaf, and is one of the worst diseases that the grower of Asters has to contend with. But this fungus can easily be held in check by spraying the under side of the plants with a solution composed of carbonate of copper, ammonia and water in the proportion of one pound of carbonate of copper, one pint of ammonia and one barrel of water. Use this preparation at once, if the fungus appears, and use every alternate day until the plants have had several applications; this will kill the fungus. The Aster blight is generally caused by the work of some of the above insects, and if at any time the plants get too badly diseased, the best thing to do is to pull them up and burn them.

Beauty Asters

The longest stemmed of all. A giant form of Boddington's Late Branching Aster. The plants are robust, 2 1/2 to 3 feet tall, bearing immense flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter, gracefully carried on strong stems. They are invaluable as cut-flowers and fill the season between other late Asters and the early Chrysanthemums. The Beauty Asters are similar in type of flower and growth to our Late Branching Aster, but the large flowers are later in blooming and are carried on much longer and heavier stems.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| September Beauty. 2403. Delicate, soft shell-pink. A beautiful and rare color among Asters. | Pkt. \$0 25 |
| Lavender Beauty. 2402. Clear lavender. Flowers large and fully double. | 25 |
| American Beauty. 2400. Bright rosy-carmine, the shade of the world-famous American Beauty Rose. | 25 |
| Purple Beauty. 2401. Wonderful, rich purple flowers of unusual size. | 25 |

Six King Asters

The flowers are of great size and substance and last longer when cut than any other Aster. The petals are long, narrow, and folded lengthwise, appearing almost as though quilled, giving the flower a graceful and charming effect. The plants are large and the stems exceptionally long and strong. They bloom through July and August and should be grown in every garden, even to the exclusion of other types of Asters.

- | | Pkt. | 1/2 oz. |
|--|--------|---------|
| Lavender King. 2457. | \$0 10 | \$0 75 |
| Pink King. 2458. | 10 | 75 |
| Violet King. 2460. | 10 | 50 |
| White King. 2461. | 10 | 50 |
| Rose King. 2459. | 10 | 75 |
| Crimson King. 2456. | 10 | 50 |
| COLLECTION. 2462. One pkt. each 6 King Asters, 50 cts.; 1/2 oz. each 6 King Asters, \$3 | | |

(Form No. 6001)

Post Office Department

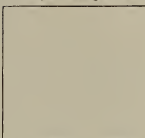
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS

The Postmaster
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DOLLARS	CENTS

No. _____

Stamp of Issuing Office



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the office drawn on, when the office named by
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Spaces above this line are for the Postmaster's record, to be filled in by him.

Application for Domestic Money Order

Spaces below to be filled in by purchaser, or, if necessary,
by another person for him

Amount

_____ Dollars _____ Cents

Pay to
Order of }

(Name of person or firm for whom order is intended)

Arthur T. Boddington Co., Inc.

Whose
Address
is }

No. _____ Street

Post
Office }

128 Chambers Street

New York City,

State

N. Y.

Sent by _____
(Name of Sender)

Address
of
sender }

No. _____ Street

PURCHASER MUST SEND ORDER AND COUPON TO PAYEE

Fees for Money Orders drawn on Domestic Form

Payable in the United States (which includes Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Tutuila, Samoa); or payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Canal Zone (Isthmus of Panama), Cuba, Newfoundland, at the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), in the Philippine Islands, or the following islands in the West Indies: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and Virgin Islands.

For Orders From \$ 0.01 to \$ 2.50 3 cents.
From \$ 2.51 to \$ 5.00 5 cents.
From \$ 5.01 to \$ 10.00 8 cents.
From \$10.01 to \$ 20.0010 cents.
From \$20.01 to \$ 30.0012 cents.
From \$30.01 to \$ 40.0015 cents.
From \$40.01 to \$ 50.0018 cents.
From \$50.01 to \$ 60.0020 cents.
From \$60.01 to \$ 75.0025 cents.
From \$75.01 to \$100.0030 cents.

Memoranda of Issuing Postmaster:

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NOTE.—The maximum amount for which a single Money Order may be issued is \$100. When a larger sum is to be sent additional Orders must be obtained. Any number of Orders may be drawn on any Money Order office on any one day.

Applications must be preserved at the office of issue for three years from date of issue.

(Edition Feb., 1915.)

Astermum (Aster Triumph Comet)

These Asters are of easy cultivation and are distinct from all other types. The enormous flowers closely resemble large, incurved chrysanthemums, hence the name. The plants grow erect, with very strong sturdy stems, starting near the base and reaching from 18 to 24 inches in length. They bloom about the same time as the Crego Asters or a little earlier. They are among the most deservedly popular of all the annual Asters and are especially recommended to the amateur. The three colors are unsurpassed.

	Pkt.	1/2oz.		Pkt.	1/2oz.
Lavender. 2347.....	10	\$0 75	Rose. 2391.....	\$0 10	\$0 75
Pink. 2348.....	25	1 00	Scarlet. 2386.....	10	75
White. 2349.....	25	1 00	Violet. 2392.....	10	75
Mixed. 2352.....	25	1 00	White. 2393.....	10	75
			Mixed. 2394.....	10	75

COLLECTION. 2350. One pkt. of each color, 70 cts.

COLLECTION. 2351. Three pkts. of each color, \$2.

Boddington's Late Branching Asters

This vigorous type forms broad, handsome bushes, covered with large, long-stemmed, and long-petaled flowers that are very graceful.

	Pkt.	1/2oz.		Pkt.	1/2oz.
Azure-Blue. 2384.....	\$0 10	\$0 75	Rose. 2391.....	\$0 10	\$0 75
Crimson. 2387.....	10	75	Scarlet. 2386.....	10	75
Lavender. 2388.....	10	75	Violet. 2392.....	10	75
Peach Blossom. 2385.....	10	75	White. 2393.....	10	75
Pink. 2389.....	10	75	Mixed. 2394.....	10	75
Purple. 2390.....	10	75			

COLLECTION. 2395. One pkt. each of the above 10 varieties, 90 cts.

Ostrich-Plume Asters (Giant Comet)

The flowers are of immense size, often 6 inches across, composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose, yet densely double half-globes, resembling some of the finer Japanese chrysanthemums. The plants are of luxuriant growth, attaining a height of 12 to 15 inches, each plant bearing from twenty to thirty of these magnificent flowers on long stems; excellent for cutting.

	Pkt.	1/2oz.		Pkt.	1/2oz.
Crimson. 2445.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	Light Blue. 2448.....	\$0 15	\$1 00
Deep Blue. 2446.....	15	1 00	Salmon-Rose. 2449.....	15	1 00
Lavender. 2447.....	15	1 00	White. 2450.....	15	1 00
			Mixed. 2451.....	10	75

COLLECTION. 2452. One pkt. each of the above 6 varieties, \$0 cts.

Queen of the Market Asters

Large-flowered and very early.

	Pkt.	1/2oz.		Pkt.	1/2oz.
Crimson. 2470.....	\$0 10	\$0 50	Pink. 2477.....	\$0 10	\$0 50
Dark Blue. 2471.....	10	50	Rose. 2479.....	10	50
Light Blue. 2474.....	10	50	White. 2481.....	10	50
			Mixed. 2482.....	10	45

COLLECTION. 2483. One pkt. each of the above 6 varieties, 50 cts.

Early Wonder Asters (Express Comet)

One of the earliest Asters in cultivation; produces large flowers of fine shape which stand well when cut.

	Pkt.	2 pkts.		Pkt.	2 pkts.
Lavender. 2517.....	\$0 15	\$0 25	White. 2519.....	\$0 15	\$0 25
Pink. 2518.....	15	25	Mixed. 2520.....	15	25

Royal Asters—Early Branching

Bloom two weeks earlier than the Late Branching, the habit and form being similar to those of the parent.

	Pkt.	2 pkts.		Pkt.	2 pkts.
Early Shell-Pink. 2521.....	\$0 15	\$0 25	Early Lavender. 2523.....	\$0 15	\$0 25
Early Rose. 2524.....	15	25	Early Purple. 2525.....	15	25
Early White. 2526.....	15	25	Mixed. 2527.....	15	25

Imperial (Daybreak) Giant Victoria Asters

This beautiful class has become one of the most popular Asters extant. The flowers are of great substance and last well when cut; they are borne on strong stems 18 to 20 inches long. This American type has by sheer merit entirely superseded the German strains of Victoria—superior.

	Pkt.	1/2oz.		Pkt.	1/2oz.
Shell-Pink. (Original). 2531.....	\$0 10	\$1 00	Salmon (Salmon King). 2536.....	\$0 10	\$1 00
Blue (Bluebird). 2532.....	10	1 00	Giant Purity. 2537.....	10	1 00
Lavender. 2533.....	10	1 00	Sunset. 2538.....	10	1 00
Pink (America). 2534.....	10	1 00	Mixed. 2539.....	10	1 00
Rose (Rosy Morn). 2535.....	10	1 00			



Boddington's Late Branching Aster

THE GIANT CREGO ASTERS (Comet Type)

Crego Lavender. 2550. A beautiful shade of blue; a splendid addition to this type of Asters. Pkt. 2 pkts. 1/2oz. \$0 15 \$0 25 \$1 00

Crego Pink. 2551. Beautiful soft, shell-pink color. 15 25 1 00

Crego Rose. 2552. This beautiful shade is now well fixed and does not sport. Flowers very large and of fine form. 15 25 1 00

Crego White. 2553. Of free, sturdy growth, attaining a height of over 2 feet, well branched, with long, strong stems and artistic, fluffly, graceful flowers, rarely less than 4 inches across and frequently over 5 inches, as fine as any chrysanthemum. In bloom from mid-August on through September; color pure, glistening white. 15 25 1 00

Crego Violet. 2554. The addition of this rich shade completes a beautiful collection. 15 25 1 00

Mixed. 2556. All colors. 10 20 60

COLLECTION. 2555. One pkt. each of the 5 Crego Asters, 60 cts.

COLLECTION. 2557. 1/2oz. each of the above 5 varieties, \$2.50

Asters of Exceptional Merit

Cardinal. 2562. The color is, as its name implies, a beautiful shade of cardinal-red. One of the very best varieties for cutting purposes. Begins to bloom about the middle of August and retains its brilliant coloring for many weeks. Pkt. 3 pkts. \$0 15 \$0 40

Lady Roosevelt. 2572. The large flowers resemble incurving chrysanthemums; the color is a gorgeous pink, of marvelous beauty. The mammoth growth of plant—20 to 30 inches—insures extra-long stems. Pkt. 2 pkts. \$0 15 \$0 25

Mikado Pink, or Rochester. 2574. A comet Aster of strong growth; flowers are exquisitely curled and produced in abundance upon long, strong stems; an admirable shade of lavender-pink. Pkt. 3 pkts. \$0 10 \$0 25

Mikado White. 2576. Produces immense, curled and twisted flowers on long, stiff stems, resembling, at a distance, huge, ragged, Japanese chrysanthemums. Pkt. 25 \$0 10 \$0 25

Sensation. 2593. This is the reddest of all Red Asters the color being a rich garnet or ox-blood red, which glistens in the sunshine like a live coal. The plants are of free-branching habit, about 18 inches high; the very double flowers, averaging 3 1/2 inches across, are borne freely on stems a foot long from early in August till the close of September. The intense color shows up well when cut, and makes a very brilliant bit of color in a bed or border. Pkt. 1/2oz. \$0 10 \$0 85

ASTERS, continued

SNOWDRIFT. 2584. Earliest white Aster grown. The long, recurved petals give the flowers an exceedingly graceful effect, heightened in many cases by the ragged, irregular character of the petals in the center of the flower. . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts. . . . \$0 15

AUTUMN GLORY. 2590. Pure seashell-pink; the flowers are very double and are borne on long stems. This variety is the latest of all Asters to bloom. It prolongs the Aster season two weeks. 2 pkts. 35 cts. 20

HEART OF FRANCE. 2612. Heart of France opens red as the purest ruby, deepens with age and retains its remarkable beauty to the very end. The flowers are large and full. The plants are of branching type and very robust habit. The stems are long and strong and have very few laterals. The plants begin to bloom quite early in the season and open fully with the midseason varieties. They retain their brilliancy and luster for a longer period than almost any other Aster. 3 pkts. 70 cts. 25

Single Asters

COMET. These are becoming very popular with those of esthetic tastes, and where pretty decorative effects are desired. Flowers measure 4 to 6 inches across.

	Pkt.	3 pkts.		Pkt.	3 pkts.
Brilliant Rose. 2596.	\$0 10	\$0 25	Violet. 2599.	\$0 10	\$0 25
Light Blue. 2597.	10	25	White. 2600.	10	25
Light Rose. 2598.	10	25	Mixed. 2601.	10	25

COLLECTION. 2602. One pkt. each of the above 5 varieties, 40 cts.

SOUTHCOTE BEAUTY. 2588. The flowers have long, perfectly formed petals with very small golden yellow centers, and are carried on stiff stems 12 to 20 inches in length. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.

GENERAL JOFFRE. 2620. The plants grow about 18 inches high, producing a mass of single flowers measuring from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. The color is an intense crimson-scarlet, with a clear golden yellow disc. \$0 15



Single Aster, Comet

Astilbe HP

Davidi. 2630. This is a strong-growing perennial, with elegant, tufted leafage and graceful spikes of deep rose-violet or mauve-colored flowers, borne on stems 6 or more feet high. \$0 15

Aubrietia (False Wall Cress) HP

New Large-flowering Hybrids. 2640. This new strain of Aubrietia is exceptionally fine, containing as it does, Crimson, Purple, Pale Blue, Pink, and Lilac shades. The blooms are of large size, and it will be found in every way a great acquisition. Flowers in early summer; especially desirable for the rock garden. 4 ins. . . . \$0 25 \$1 00

Auricula. See Primula

Balloon Vine HA

Cardiospermum. 2700. A rapid-growing climber with small white flowers. \$0 05 \$0 25

Balsam, Double Camellia-flowered

(Lady's Slipper) HHP

An old favorite for conservatory or for outdoor decoration. Very suitable for border or bedding plants; endures the dry summer wonderfully. Flowers of the most beautiful and varied colors. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 3 pkts.

Bright Scarlet. 2705.	\$0 10	\$0 25
Rose. 2711.	10	25
Solferino. 2712. Violet, spotted white.	10	25
White. 2714.	10	25
Mixed. 2715.	10	25

COLLECTION. 2717. One pkt. each of 4 varieties, 35 cts.

Baptisia HP

Australis. 2726. A fine, hardy perennial, producing spikes of pea-shaped blue flowers 6 inches long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$0 10 \$0 50

Bartonia HA

Aurea. 2728. Free-blooming and showy annual; large, golden yellow. 1 foot . . . 10 75

Beet, Ornamental HA

Beets that form no bulbs, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very rich colors. Very effective in center of beds or anywhere in contrast with other plants.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Dell's Crimson. 2733. A small, compact-growing variety, with deep bronze-purple foliage. Excellent for ribbon borders.	\$0 25	\$0 50
Willow-leaved. 2734. Distinct, with dark narrow leaves.	25	50

Begonia HHP

EVERBLOOMING BEDDING VARIETIES

The following varieties of Begonia rank as bedding plants with geraniums and coleus, doing equally well in full sunlight, and surpassing both in positions partially or wholly in shade. They are of sturdy growth, growing about 1 foot high, and forming dense bushes which, from May until frost, are completely hidden with flowers. As pot-plants for winter flowering they are excellent, blooming throughout the entire year. Easily raised from seed, which should be started either indoors or in a hotbed. Pkt.

Erfordii. 2739. Carmine flowers; green foliage. . . . \$0 25

Gracilis luminosa. 2741. Fiery dark scarlet flowers; reddish brown foliage. 25

Gloire de Chatelaine. 2742. The new bedding Begonia. Brilliant pink; a perpetual bloomer. . . . 50

Prima Donna. 2744. Rose and carmine. The plants grow about 10 inches high and form a freely branching bush 10 to 12 inches across, and make a free and continuous display above the fresh green, slightly brown-tinted foliage. . . . 25

Semperflorens. Mixed. 2745. Seeds sown in February and March give fine plants for bedding out in June. 25

Snow Queen. 2747. Flowers white; green foliage. 10 inches. 5 pkts. \$1. 25

Vernon grandiflora atropurpurea. 2749. Deep red. . . . 25

BEGONIAS PRIZE TUBEROUS-ROOTED

Must be raised in the greenhouse. Excellent as a bedding plant to flower in shady places.

	1/2 pkt.	Pkt.
Single Mixed. 2752. All shades from deepest crimson to lightest pink, as well as orange, yellow and white.	\$0 60	\$1 00
Double Mixed. 2753. Our seed has been saved from remarkably fine flowering plants, including all the most beautiful colors.	60	1 00

Bellis perennis (English Daisy) HP

Sown in January or February, will produce plants for bedding in May that will flower in July and August. For the best results, seed should be sown in August or September. The young plants will stand winter if given the protection of a little litter and will bloom profusely in early spring.

	Pkt.	5 pkts.
Longfellow. 2762. Double rose.	\$0 15	\$0 60
Snowball. 2763. Double white.	15	60
Mixed. 2765. Rose and white.	15	60
Monstrosus albus. 2766. Giant, double, white Daisy.	25	1 00
Monstrosus roseus. 2767. Giant, double, rose Daisy.	25	1 00
Monstrosus, Mixed. 2768. Rose and white.	25	1 00

Bocconia HP

	Pkt.
Japonica (Plume Poppy). 2770. Fine foliage; spikes of creamy white flowers.	\$0 10

Boltonia HP

Asteroides (False Chamomile). 2775. Pure white. Fine for cutting. July to September. 4 feet.	10
Latisquama. 2777. Pink, slightly tinged with lavender. Fine for cutting. 6 feet.	10

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy) HHA

Iberidifolia. 2780. Fine for baskets and edging. 1 ft. oz.	\$1.50	10
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Browallia HHA

Very handsome, profuse-blooming bedding plants. 1½ feet.	
Elata grandiflora. 2782. Sky-blue.....	10
Speciosa major. 2783. Clear blue flowers.....	25
Finest Mixed. 2784.....	3 pkts. 25 cts. 10

Cacalia HA

Coccinea (Tassel Flower). 2802. Orange-scarlet flowers on long stems; height 18 inches; beautiful for bouquets and table decoration.	10
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Calceolaria HHP

Boddington's Perfection. 2804. The herbaceous Calceolaria is an easily cultivated plant. So long as frost is excluded from the plants in winter they are perfectly safe, and to attempt to hasten growth at any time is a failure. July is the best month for sowing the seed. The great advance made in the habit of the strains offered is remarkable, whilst in the colors there is a marked improvement. Saved by England's most famous specialist. Monster flowers of rich and varied colors, including spotted, laced, blotched and self-colored varieties.	1/2 pkt. 60 cts.	1 00
Boddington's International Exhibition Strain. 2805. Pkt. 3 pkts.		
From the finest collection of plants and varieties ever staged. We offer a limited quantity of this seed.	\$2 00	\$5 00
Rugosa Yellow. 2810. The well-known golden yellow bedding variety; comes quite true from seed.	12	50
Veitchii, White. 2813. Milk-white. Plants bear an abundance of bloom the first season, grow to a height of 3 feet and are very bushy.	75	2 00

Calendula (Scotch Marigold) HA

Seed may be started early indoors in pots or sown in shallow drills in the flower-bed early in spring, the seedlings starting out in leaf. When well started, young plants should be thinned out or transplanted to stand 6 or 8 inches apart. For flowering in pots, seed may be started in shallow boxes of light soil early in the spring or fall and the young plants grown on in flower-pots for blooming.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Lemon Queen. 2824. Large-flowered; deep sulphur.	\$0 05	\$0 30
Meteor. 2825. Double; yellow-and-orange striped.	05	30
Pongei. 2827. Double, white flowers.	05	50
Prince of Orange. 2828. Dark orange.	05	30



Calendula or Scotch Marigold (in variety)

CALENDULA, continued

	Pkt.	Oz.
Sulphurea fl.-pl. 2830. Beautiful sulphur-yellow.	\$0 05	\$0 50
Orange King. 2834. The flowers are of great size, double, and of a rich, glistening orange shade throughout. All lovers of this fine old-fashioned hardy annual will be delighted with it. Fine for winter flowering in the greenhouse.	10	75

Calliopsis

Showy and beautiful, free-flowering annuals and perennials, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be lengthened until late autumn.

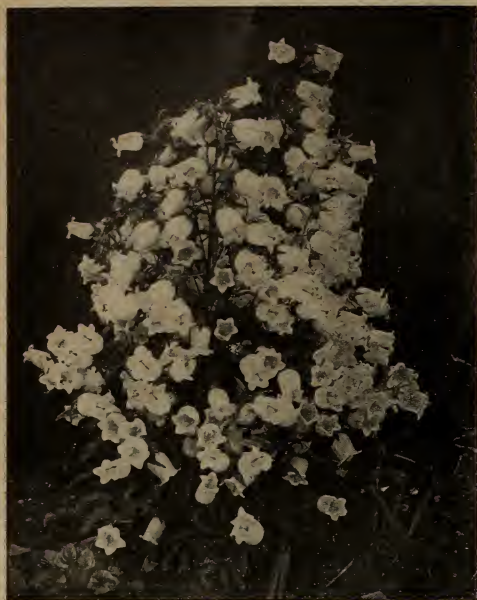
ANNUAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.
Atrosanguinea. 2835. Velvety crimson.	oz. 50c.
Golden Wave (Drummondii). 2836. A very popular sort, with rich golden yellow blooms having a small chestnut-brown center. 12 inches.	1/4 oz. 15c.
Tall Mixed. 2840.	oz. 50c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

The following two varieties of perennial Calliopsis are usually sown in June and transplanted 18 to 24 inches apart. Give slight winter covering. May be had in flower the first year if sown under glass in January.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Grandiflora, Eldorado. 2841. Deep golden yellow, cup-shaped flowers, on fine stems for cutting. All summer. 2 feet.	\$0 10	\$0 50
Lanceolata grandiflora. 2842. Same as above except that the foliage is lanced.	10	1 00



Campanula Medium (Canterbury Bells)

Campanula (Bluebells)

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

These are among our best-known hardy perennials. The tall varieties are fine for cutting, while the dwarf sorts make excellent border plants. All have dainty bell-shaped flowers. Some of the varieties offered will flower the first season from seed if sown early.

Carpatia coelestina. 2851. Blue. Summer. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.....	Pkt. \$0 15
Carpatia alba. 2852. White. Summer. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.....	15
Persicifolia grandiflora. 2889. Blue. June and July. 3 feet.....	25
Persicifolia grandiflora alba. 2890. White. June and July. 4 ft.	25
Persicifolia grandiflora Moerheimii. 2891. Double; white. June and July. 3 feet.....	50
Pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). 2895. Blue. Late summer. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	10
Pyramidalis alba. 2896. White. Late summer. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	10
Pyramidalis compacta, Blue. 2897. Deep blue flowers of great substance.....	25
Pyramidalis compacta, White. 2898. Compact habit, with pure white flowers.....	25

CAMPANULA MEDIUM (Canterbury Bell) HB

The following Campanulas are strictly biennials, and require to be sown from June 1 to September 1; when strong enough, transplant to a distance of 6 inches apart; after frost has set in, protect with leaves and straw. They flower the following June, after which they die. Their colors are so pure that gorgeous effects can be achieved with them.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
Double Blue. 2861.....	\$0 10	Single Blue. 2870.....	\$0 10
" Lavender. 2863.....	10	" Rose. 2872.....	10
" Rose. 2865.....	10	" Striped. 2874.....	10
" White. 2866.....	10	" White. 2875.....	10
" Mixed. 2867.....	10	" Mixed. 2876.....	10

CAMPANULA CALYCANTHEMA (Cup-and-Saucer) HB

Blue. 2880. Summer. 2 feet.....	15
Bright Rose. 2881. Summer. 2 feet.....	15
White. 2884. Summer. 2 feet.....	15
Mixed. 2885.....	15



Boddington's Giant Hyacinth-flowered White Candytuft

Candytuft (Iberis)

ANNUAL VARIETIES

Splendid, free-flowering, summer annuals. For color effects and for massing they are very useful; also grown extensively under glass for cutting, especially the white sorts.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Boddington's Giant Hyacinth-flowered. 2901. Large, pure white, spiral spikes. About 18 inches high.....	\$0 25	\$3 00
Empress. 2902. Pure white; pyramidal. 1 foot.....	10	1 00
Umbellata carminea. 2906. Bright carmine. 1 foot.....	10	1 50
Umbellata lilacina. 2908. Lilac. 1 foot.....	10	1 50
Umbellata, Queen of Italy. 2909. Light lilac; very free-flowering.....	10	1 50
Umbellata, Rose Cardinal. 2910. Very rich, striking color; quite distinct; deep rosy cardinal.....	15	2 00
Umbellata, Boddington's Large-flowered Hybrid. 2911. Dwarf. An excellent strain for all purposes. Plant forms a bush, dwarf and very compact, bearing four to five times as many flowers as the type, and much larger....	10	2 50

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.
Gibraltarica. 2912. White, shading to lilac.....	\$0 25
Sempervirens. 2914. White. 1 foot.....	15

Carnation

Sown in January or February, these Carnations will bloom in August and September, or if sown in July, and protected by straw or decayed leaves through the winter, they will flower profusely the following June.

	Pkt.
Boddington's Marguerite Mixture. 2918. HHP. From the case with which this fine Carnation can be flowered in July and August as an annual, it has attained a popular position, and will continue to hold a foremost place in the garden. The beautiful double-fringed flowers make a brilliant display of attractive coloring in the open, and they are greatly prized for border or table decoration. Our strain produces an unusually high percentage of doubles; is of extra-fine quality, producing on long strong stems an abundance of large beautifully fringed, highly scented flowers. They will survive an ordinary winter and bloom freely the following spring. 18 inches. Mixed colors.....	\$0 25

Boddington's Marguerite Carnations
Mixed

CARNATION, continued

- Marguerite, White. 2920. HHP. The only pure white Carnation coming true from seed. It is an exquisite, sweet-scented, double, fringed flower, invaluable for bedding or indoor decoration. About 80 per cent of the plants produce double flowers. \$0 50
- Chabaud Perpetual, Double. 2922. HA. Blooms seven months after sowing. Mixed Red, White and Yellow. 25
- Riviera Market. 2923. HP. A very fine perpetual strain. Early; fine large double flowers. 50
- American Perpetual-flowering, Choice Mixed. 2925. HP. Saved from one of the finest collections. 50
- Hardy Carnations. See Dianthus and Hardy Pinks.

CASTOR-OIL PLANT. See Ricinus.

Celosia cristata (Cockscomb) HHA

Very showy plants which develop abnormally large, velvety flower-heads or combs. Plants are of easiest culture and form one of the most showy additions to the flower-garden.

- Empress. 2941. Monstrous combs of a rich, velvety crimson. \$0 25
- Glasgow Prize. 2942. Dark leaves; crimson comb. 25
- Finest Dwarf Mixed. 2950. Yellow, Crimson, Purple, etc. 25

CELOSIA PLUMOSA (Ostrich Plume) HHA

There are no more showy summer and fall bedding plants than the plumed Celosias. Planted in masses, the color effect is magnificent. The handsome plants are symmetrical in growth, averaging 2 feet in height, every branch bearing a pointed head or plume of richly colored bloom, which, when fully developed in the fall, is supremely gorgeous.

- Thompsonii magnifica, Crimson. 2952. \$0 15 2 pks. 25
- " " Golden Yellow. 2953. 15 25
- " " Superb Mixture. 2956. 15 25
- 3 pkts. 25 cts. 10

Pride of Castle Gould. 2957. Admirably adapted for growing along in pots for decorative purposes or for planting out in beds, provided the beds are situated so as to receive full benefit from the sun's rays. Castle Gould is a decided improvement over all other Celosias, both for richness of colors and its massive plumes. Being a free, vigorous grower, it is not necessary to sow the seed indoors for later outdoor planting until about the middle of March. This will produce nice, vigorous plants in 3- or 3½-inch pots, ready for placing in the beds about the end of May. With a little care, they will be a mass of gorgeous plumes until killed down by frost. Mixed shades \$0 25

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER (Celosia Chidsii) HA

2958. This is a unique form of the feathered Cockscomb, growing 2 to 3 feet high, by as much through, each branch terminated with a large head of rich crimson flowers that look as if made out of some silky wool material. Not only effective in beds or borders but highly interesting and valuable for cutting, as they can be dried, and retain their bright color for weeks. It is of the easiest cultivation. Pkt. 25 cts., 5 pkts. \$1.

Centaurea (Dusty Miller) HA

WHITE-LEAVED

Extensively used for edging of beds or borders of the flower-garden. The glistening white contrasted with the bright color of the coleus, salvia or red cannas is very striking. Sow the seed indoors in January or February and transplant to the open ground in May. The varieties Candidissima and Gymnocarpa are commonly known as Dusty Millers.

- Candidissima. 2963. Thick white leaves; grown for their foliage only. Excellent plants for edgings. They are hardy annuals and grow rapidly. Leaves are very lance and are silver-coated. \$0 10 \$0 25
- Gymnocarpa (Dusty Miller). 2965. Leaves fern-like and a trifle taller than Candidissima. 10 25



Celosia plumosa, Pride of Castle Gould



Types of Cornflower and Sweet Sultan

CENTAUREA CYANUS (Cornflower; Bachelor's Button; Ragged Sailor) HA			
	Pkt.	Oz.	
Double, Blue. 2972.....	\$0 15	\$1 50	
" Mixed. 2974.....	10	60	
Single, Blue. 2975.....	05	60	
" Alba. 2977, White.....	05	40	
" Rosea. 2978, Pink.....	05	40	
" Finest Mixture. 2979.....	05	40	

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS (Giant Sweet Sultan) HA

This Centaurea is of the easiest culture. If a packet is sown every two or three weeks until July, a constant succession of bloom can be had throughout the summer and fall. A number of distinct new shades are now available. Its most deliciously scented long-stemmed flowers will last in water for a fortnight. In this respect alone it exceeds any other annual we can call to mind. We give this flower the highest possible recommendation. May be sown in pots and pricked out for early flowering, or in open borders in spring for general work. 2 feet.

	Pkt.	
The Bride. 2993. Pure white.....	\$0 25	
The Bridegroom. 2994. Heliotrope.....	25	
The Bridesmaid. 2995. Lemon-yellow.....	25	
Honeymoon. 2996. Golden yellow.....	25	

COLLECTION. 2997. One pkt. each of the above 4 varieties, 75 cts.			
	Pkt.	½ oz.	
Imperial, Purple. 2986.....	\$0 15	\$0 50	
" Pink. 2981.....	15	50	
" Rose. 2987.....	15	50	
Margarita. 2969. Flowers 2½ inches across, of the Pkt. Oz.			
purest white and delightfully scented. A garden treasure. 1½ feet.....	\$0 15	\$0 30	
Odorata, Chameleon. 2970. Yellow and rose; very fragrant.....	15	60	
Suaevoleus (Yellow Sweet Sultan). 2971.....	10	25	

CENTAUREA AMERICANA HA

We have offered these charming Centaureas for many years but they have never attained the popularity their beauty deserves. We commend them to the discriminating.

	Pkt.	
Americana. 2967. A most beautiful hardy annual. Rosy lilac. Flowering season June to September. 2½ feet. ½ oz. 50c.....	\$0 10	
Americana alba. 2968. White. 2 feet.....	25	

CENTAUREA (PERENNIAL VARIETIES)

	Pkt.	
Montana, Blue. 2998. Summer. 2 feet.....	\$0 15	
" alba. 2999. White. 2 feet.....	15	

Chelone (Turtlehead) HP

Barbata coccinea. 3008. Red. Summer. 3 feet.....	10
Barbata Torreyi. 3010. Coral-red. Summer. 3 feet.....	15
Lyonii. 3009. Deep red. Late summer. 2 feet.....	25

Chrysanthemum

There are many types in Chrysanthemums, and many varieties. We offer below those which we consider best for their different purposes, viz., Annuals for the borders; Greenhouse kinds, easily raised from seed; and the Maximum or hardy sorts, which are very attractive in a perennial border or as cut-flowers.

SINGLE ANNUAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.	
Carinatum, Silver Queen. 3012. The flowers are well formed and lasting, pure white, with a zone of clear bright yellow overlaid with silver. 12 to 15 inches. 4 pkts. 50 cts.....	\$0 15	
Beaconsfield. 3011. White, with pink center.....	10	
Chameleon. 3013. Brown with yellow center.....	10	
Evening Star. 3017. Covered with large single golden yellow flowers.....	10	
Morning Star. 3018. Large, cream-yellow flowers; profuse....	10	
The Sultan. 3019. Deep scarlet.....	10	
Mixed Single Annual Varieties (<i>Chrysanthemum tricolor</i>). 3020.....	05	

DOUBLE ANNUAL VARIETIES

Golden Queen. 3023. Double golden flowers.....	10
Inodorum (Bridal Robe). 3014. Pure white, extra double, compact; fine foliage; excellent for cutting. 5 pkts. \$1..	25
White Pearl. 3022. Double white flowers.....	10
Mixed Double Annual Varieties. 3021.....	05

HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

King Edward VII. 3025. Glistening white. Summer. 2 feet..	15
Shasta Daisy (<i>Maximum leucanthemum</i>). 3029. Pure white; very large. July to October. 3 feet..... ½ oz. 50 cts....	10
Triumph. 3030. Blossoms pure white with yellow centers, borne on long stems; fine for cutting. 1½ feet.....	25
Uliginosum (Giant Daisy). 4435. One of the best late-blooming perennials from Russia. Stout, upright plants, with pure white flowers. August to October. 5 feet..... ½ oz. \$1..	25

GREENHOUSE VARIETIES

Frutescens, Comtesse de Chambord (Marguerite, or White Paris Daisy). 3015.....	10
Japonicum fl.-pl. 3016. HHP. Japanese quilled and twisted. May be grown outdoors, but must be lifted in the autumn and flowered in the greenhouse..... 5 pkts. \$1..	25



Hardy Chrysanthemum, Shasta Daisy



House of Cinerarias grown from our Matchless Strain

Cineraria, Boddington's Matchless HHP

In the culture of the Cineraria the one mistake so often made is that of sowing the seed too soon. The plants thus raised, more often than not, make a rank growth; this is not in any sense desirable. By sowing in June and July, plants large enough for all decorative purposes can be had. In after-treatment the aim should be to secure as hardy a growth as possible. Sturdy plants with leaves of medium size are best.

Cactus-flowered Dwarf Mixed. 3031. Large flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. Pkt. with narrow rolled petals radiating from a small center. An agreeable variation from the full florists' flower. The strain has been much admired. \$0 80 \$1 50

Matchless, New Shades. 3038. An excellent new strain of Cineraria, containing many new colors not seen before in this class. The plants are very vigorous and compact, and grow to a height of from 15 to 18 inches. The flowers are very large with solid petals. Very effective for table and greenhouse decoration and always in great demand. 1 00

Matchless Hybrida, Dwarf Mixed. 3040. A mixture of the strains of the best three English growers; contains a splendid range of colors. The flowers are of immense size and borne on compact plants. 60 1 00

Matchless Hybrida, Tall Mixed. 3041. Excepting for the difference in height, it resembles the above mixture in every way. 60 1 00

Stellata (Star-flowering Cineraria). 3042. Tall-growing; excellent as a single specimen for table decoration, or for grouping with splendid effect in corridors and conservatories. Mixed colors. 60 1 00

Maritima candidissima, Diamond (Dusty Miller). 3046. This variety is a much-improved type of *C. maritima candidissima*, with pure white leaves, which are extremely serrated and equal in color to *C. candidissima*. This variety is unexcelled for bedding purposes $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1. 15

Clarkia elegans, Double HA

A popular summer annual, easy of culture. The following beautiful varieties, in addition to being good bedding plants, make very pretty and useful pot-plants for the conservatory. If sown in July and August, splendid specimens can be obtained for Christmas.

	pkt.	5 pkts.
Brilliant. 3047. Very bright orange.....	\$0 25	\$1 00
Carmine Queen. 3048. Light carmine.....	25	1 00
Chamois Queen. 3049. Pale chamois.....	25	1 00
Orange King. 3050. Bright orange-scarlet.....	25	1 00
Purple Prince. 3051. Rich purple.....	25	1 00
Queen Mary. 3052. Lovely rose-carmine.....	25	1 00
Scarlet Queen. 3053. Orange-scarlet.....	25	1 00
Salmon Queen. 3054. Double; salmon.....	25	1 00
Finest Mixed. 3057.oz. \$1..	10	

COLLECTION. 3058. One pkt. each of the above 8 varieties, \$1.75

Clematis (Virgin's Bower) HC	Pkt.
Jackmanii Varieties, Mixed. 3066 Rapid climbers.....	\$0 25
Paniculata. 3065. An old favorite, with pure white, fragrant flowers; very hardy; rapid climber.....	10

Cleome HA

Pungens (Giant Spider Flower). 3067. Singular-looking rose-colored flowers; the stamens look like spiders' legs and present a very curious appearance; annual. This plant is now used extensively in many of the public parks, planted among shrubbery. 3 feet..... 10

Clerodendron GP

Fallax. 3072. Handsome, erect-growing greenhouse plant; large spikes of fiery scarlet blooms..... 75

Cobæa HA

Scandens. 3078. Blue Quick climber.....oz. \$1.. 10
Alba. 3079. White. Quick climber.....oz. \$2.. 15

Coleus HHA

Boddington's Magnificent Rainbow Hybrids. 3084. Ornamental foliaged plants, superbly variegated; for stove, greenhouse, or sub-tropical garden in summer. Sow in heat in early spring and pot off. The variegation does not always show plainly until the plants have reached some size..... 50

Convolvulus (Morning-Glory) HA

Deservedly very popular, as they are one of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing plants in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation; the beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Dwarf Varieties. 3090. Finest mixed.....	\$0 05	\$0 25
Tall Varieties. 3091. Finest mixed.....	05	15
Imperial Fringed. 3092. Japanese. Mixed. Tall climbing	05	25
Imperial Japanese. 3093. Choice mixed. Tall climbing	10	25

Another list of Morning-Glories is offered under Ipomœa

HA, HHA, HP, etc. Explanation of these abbreviations will be found on page 43.

These abbreviations furnish a Key to the cultural directions for flower seeds on pages 43 and 44.



Cineraria Stellata



Cosmos, Boddington's Lady Lenox, Pink

Cosmos HA

This charming annual ranks among the best for cut-flowers and because of its long flowering period is invaluable in a mixed border. Lady Lenox, Pink and White, are our own introductions and have given universal satisfaction, both for size and beauty. Very easily cultivated. Blooms can be cut from the last of September until killing frost.

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.
Lady Lenox, Pink. 3100. Our own introduction. This gigantic Cosmos has succeeded and has been admired everywhere. It is of extraordinary size and beauty, the flower being 4 to 5 inches in diameter, which is about twice as large as the ordinary Cosmos. Color a delightful shell-pink, lighting up beautifully at night.	\$0 15	\$0 75
Lady Lenox, White. 3101. Introduced by ourselves some years ago. This variety has become exceedingly popular and is much admired for size and quantity of the snow-white blooms it yields. A splendid companion to Lady Lenox, Pink. 2 pkts. 25 cts.	15	1 00
Mammoth Perfection, Crimson. 3103.	10	25
Mammoth Perfection, Mixed. 3106.	10	20
Klondyke. 3109. Orange-colored. A beautiful variety but very late. To have flowers in this latitude or north of Virginia, grow in pots or boxes, to confine the roots, and so force them to bloom.	15	50

EXTRA EARLY-FLOWERING COLOSSAL COSMOS

Seeds sown in the open ground April 27 will produce plants covered with bloom July 20, two months before the late-flowering kinds. By careful selection they now have flowers as large as the late-flowering kinds, and will perfect their blooms in the most northerly states. Our seed of these early flowering Cosmos is grown for us by a most careful and skilful Cosmos enthusiast in northwestern Massachusetts and is far superior to the cheaper strains offered by most seedsmen.

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.
Crimson. 3108. Very rich.	\$0 10	\$0 75
Pink. 3104. A pretty shade.	10	75
Pure White. 3105.	10	75
One packet each of the three colors for 25 cts.		
Mixed. 3099. All colors.	10	70

RUFFLED AND DOUBLE COSMOS

An entirely new race of Cosmos. The plants are similar in habit to our famous Lady Lenox strain of late-flowering Cosmos. A fair percentage have double crowns, which give the flower a very dainty and exquisite appearance. The colors are pure white, dark crimson, and a delightful shade of shell-pink. Seed sown in early August bloomed in the middle of October, giving a percentage of delightfully double-crowned blooms. This year we offer, for the first time, the white, crimson and pink colors separately. Sown outdoors during May, excellent plants are obtained for fall blooming.

Crimson King. 3112. A handsome, dark crimson variety of this beautiful new type.	Pkt. 5 pkts.	\$0 25 \$1 00
Pink Beauty. 3111. One of the best introductions of recent years. This new type of Cosmos is crowned and crested and bears handsome pink blooms abundantly from September until cut down by frost.	25	1 00
White Beauty. 3113. Handsome white variety of above. Should be given a place in all gardens.	25	1 00

DOUBLE COSMOS

Produces full, round, double flowers most desirable for cut-flower purposes.

	Pkt.	5 pkts.
Snowball. 3097. Pure white.	\$0 25	\$1 00
Eureka. 3098. Shell-pink.	25	1 00

HA, HHA, HP, etc. Explanations of these abbreviations will be found on page 43. These abbreviations furnish a key to the cultural directions for flower seeds on pages 43 and 44.



New Ruffled Cosmos, Pink and White Beauty

Cowslip HP

3114. A favorite for the spring garden. Finest mixed colors. . . \$0 10
For other varieties, see Polyanthus

Cuphea HHP

Platycentra (Cigar Plant). 3116. Scarlet and purple. 25

Cypress Vine (*Ipomæa Quamoclit*) HA

3157. A very graceful, beautiful climber. Finest mixed colors.
oz. 40 cts. 05

Cyclamen, Boddington's Gigantic HHP

The seed of Cyclamen is often sown too early in the year; from the middle of August to the end of September is the best time. The seedlings should be grown on to the flowering stage without any check whatever. When grown cool, the results are most satisfactory. Boddington's Gigantic Cyclamen are unequalled for size and quality of bloom.

Cherry-Ripe. 3118. A new color—nearly scarlet. \$1 00
seeds seeds \$3 00

Crimson. 3119. Most striking color; under artificial light appears to be almost luminous. 1 00 3 00

Crimson and White. 3120. A magnificent flower of the largest type. 1 00 3 00

Lilac. 3121. A very pleasing color, lighting up well at night. 1 00 3 00

Pink. 3122. Exquisite shade of soft pink. 1 00 3 00

Rose. 3123. Immense flowers of a pleasing shade of light rose. 1 00 3 00

White. 3124. The largest pure white. 1 00 3 00

Peach Blossom. 3130. An exceptionally handsome variety of an intense rose-color. 1 00 3 00

Princess May. 3133. Color pink, with suffused blotches of crimson at base of petals. 1 00 3 00

Rose of Marienthal. 3135. Soft shell-pink; a very pretty variety. 1 00 3 00

Salmon, Improved Giant Wandsbeck. 3136. 1 00 3 00

Mrs. Buckston. 3141. Real salmon color, a tint somewhat more delicate than found in our Salmon and similar to the famous carnation, Enchantress. Produces most freely a profusion of immense flowers with beautifully frilled petals. Strongly recommended. . . 1 30 5 00

Eileen Low. 3142. The most extraordinary break which has been obtained in Cyclamen since hybridists commenced to work on the original variety from Persia. The color is a lovely shade of pink (Rose du Barri), a tone of color which so appeals to those of esthetic taste; but the great attraction lies in the distinct blush-white margin and blush-white crest on each petal, which, on account of the great contrast gives an attractiveness found in no other Cyclamen; both lovely and unique. The plants are good growers and free-flowering. 1 30 5 00

Bush Hill Pioneer. 3129. A beautiful feathered Cyclamen in various colors. 1 00 3 00

Mixed. 3127. A mixture of all the above varieties in proper proportion. 50 2 00

Dahlia HHP

Sow in January or February in heat, and treat afterward as Dahlias propagated from cuttings. The plants will bloom from July until cut down by frost.

Cactus. 3160. Mixed. \$0 10 3 pkts. \$0 25

New Collarette. 3161. The ground-colors range through all the shades of crimson, scarlet, rose, pink, and white, while the "collars" are usually yellow, primrose, or white. 6 pkts. \$1. 20

20th Century. 3162. Beautiful single Dahlia. Flowers 3½ to 7 inches across; colors deep crimson and pure white. 25

Double Mixed. 3163. 10 25

Dwarf Single. 3164. Fine strain. 10 25

Giant Peony-flowered, Mixed. 3165. 10 25

Dahlia Roots and Plants are offered in the bulb pages of this catalogue



Cyclamen, Boddington's Gigantic



Delphinium, Erskine Park Hybrids

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur) HP

The stately Delphinium should have a prominent place in all old-fashioned gardens. There are but few perennials that bear comparison with this lovely plant. Sow seeds in early spring in shallow boxes indoors or in a hotbed. When seedlings are about ½ inch high, transplant to flats 3 or 4 inches apart each way. About a week before planting out remove to the open, taking care to protect them on cold days and nights. Set out 6 inches apart in the garden. Plants treated thus usually flower the first season during August. In the fall they may be lifted and set out in groups of colors, three or four plants at a distance of 3 feet apart, in the rear of hardy perennials. The varieties submitted below are good alike both for borders and cutting.

Boddington's Erskine Park Hybrids. 3170. Beautiful hybrids of <i>D. formosum</i> and <i>D. nudicaule</i> , containing all the most beautiful shades from light lavender to deepest blue.	Pkt. 3 pkts.	
	5 pkts. \$1.	\$0 25
Belladonna. 3171. Until recently this variety could be raised only by division of roots or cuttings but now we offer good fertile seed which will come true to name.		
Delightful pale blue. 3 feet.	50	\$1 25
Chinese. 3172. Light blue.	10	25
Chinese album. 3173. White.	10	25
Nudicaule. 3178. The only pure bright scarlet. Dwarf and compact in growth, with flower-stems of fine length. 1½ feet.	25	70
Zalil. 3179. Sulphur-yellow.	25	70

ANNUAL VARIETY

Boddington's Blue Butterfly. 3180. The greatest acquisition in blue annual flowers for many years. A charming variety. Color dark blue, forming a compact, free-flowering bush about 15 inches in height.	10	25
Other Annual Larkspurs listed under Larkspur		

HA, HHA, HP, etc. Explanation of these abbreviations will be found on page 43. These abbreviations furnish a key to the cultural directions for flower seeds on pages 43 and 44.

Didiscus HA

Cærulea. 3237. A very pretty hardy annual; fine for pot culture. It resembles a light blue *Scabiosa*, and is coming into great popularity in Newport and Lenox.

Pkt.

\$0 25

Dianthus (Pinks)

Most brilliant effects may be obtained by using *Dianthus* in the borders. They grow freely from seed and come true to color. Sow outdoors when danger of frost is past. The perennials will bloom the first year if the seed is sown early. Also useful for pot culture.

SINGLE ANNUAL PINKS

	Pkt.	½ oz.
Crimson Belle. 3188. Brilliant crimson.	\$0 10	\$0 50
Eastern Queen. 3189. Extra select; striped rose.	10	50
Vesuvius, Single. 3203. A beautiful single variety, with intense orange-scarlet flowers. A most brilliant color and grand acquisition to this class of plants.	15	60
Salmon Queen, Single. 3200. Delicate salmon-red.	10	50
Laciniatus, Single, Mixed. 3205.	10	50
Single Mixed. 3191.	10	25

DOUBLE ANNUAL PINKS

Salmon Queen, Double. 3201. A splendid double variety.		
Delicate salmon-red.	2 pkts. 40 cts.	25
Fireball. 3193. Scarlet.	15	1 00
Snowball. 3194. Large double white; clove-scented; fine for cutting.	15	1 00
Double Mixed. 3196.	10	50
Laciniatus, Double, Mixed. 3204.	10	60
Diadematus, Double, Choicest Mixed. 3207.	15	50
Chinensis (Chinese Pink). 3185. Double mixed colors.	05	25

HARDY GARDEN PINKS HP

Hardy Garden Pinks form low, bushy, tufted plants, above which are produced on long stems the beautiful fringed and fragrant flowers so valued in "old-fashioned" gardens. For permanent beds and borders these Pinks are unrivaled.

Latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. 3210. A hybrid between the China Pink and Sweet William. The heads of brilliant red flowers are quite double. Will flower the first season from seed. One of the best of all hardy plants.	Pkt. 5 pkts. \$1.	\$0 25
Plumarius scoticus (Scotch Pink). 3211. Double.		25
Plumarius (Pheasant's Eye). 3212. Double mixed.		15
Plumarius semperflorens (Perpetual Pink). 3213.		15
Barbatus. See Sweet William.		

See Pinks; also Carnations



Boddington's Hardy Scotch Pinks



Digitalis gloxiniaeflora alba

Digitalis (Foxglove) HP

Handsome plants, especially adapted for shrubberies. 3 feet.

	Pkt.	3 pkts.
Gloxiniæflora alba. 3225. White. Summer.....	\$0 10	\$0 25
Gloxiniæflora lilacina. 3226. Lilac. Summer.....	10	25
Gloxiniæflora lutea. 3227. Yellow. Summer.....	10	25
Gloxiniæflora purpurea. 3228. Purple. Summer.....	10	25
Gloxiniæflora rosea. 3229. Rose. Summer.....	10	25
Gloxiniæflora, Finest Mixed Colors. 3230.....	10	25
Purpurea monstrosa, Mixed. 3235. Large, bell-shaped terminal flower. Summer.....	2 pkts. 25 cts.	15
Boddington's Spotted. 3236. Lovely spotted varieties....	10	25

Dimorphotheca (South African Orange Daisy) HA

The Orange Daisy was introduced from South Africa a few years ago, and has rapidly grown in favor. In addition to the lovely orange we have now a very wide range of color. Excellent for border and as pot plants.

	Pkt.
Aurantiaca (African Orange Daisy). 3240. Its marguerite-like blossoms, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, show a unique, rich, glossy orange-gold, which is rendered the more conspicuous by the dark-colored disk surrounded by a dark zone. A bed in full bloom is a magnificent sight.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., \$0 10
Aurantiaca hybrida . 3241. These hybrids are similar in habit and size of bloom to the beautiful <i>Dimorphotheca aurantiaca</i> , but range in color from pure white to bluish-white, with salmon glow and orange-salmon reverse, creamy white with lemon reverse, bluish with chrome and brown reverse, lemon with deep brown reverse, canary-yellow, soft salmon and salmon-orange.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., 3 pkts. 50 cts....

Dolichos HA

Lablab (Hyacinth Bean). 3248. Rapid-growing climbers; purple and white flowers. Mixed.....	oz. 50 cts., 05
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Dracæna GP	Pkt.
Australis . 3251. Broad foliage.....	\$0 25
Indivisa . 3252. Long, slender leaves.....	10

Echinops HP

Ritro (Globe Thistle). 3262. Blue. Late summer. 3 feet.....	10
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Echinocystis HA

Lobata (Wild Cucumber Vine). 3266. Rapid grower; produces sprays of white flowers in abundance.....	oz. 60 cts., 10
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Eremurus HP

Bungei . 3267. Deep yellow. 8 ft.....	25
Himalaicus . 3268. White. Summer. 8 feet.....	25
Robustus . 3269. Soft flesh-pink. Summer. 8 ft.....	25

Erigeron HP

Aurantiacus hybridus (Double Orange Daisy). 3270. Orange. Early summer. 1 foot.....	10
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Erinus HP

Alpinus . 3280. Purple-red. June. 6 inches.....	25
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Eryngium HP

Amethystinum (Sea Holly). 3283. Amethyst. Summer. 3 feet..	15
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Eschscholtzia (California Poppy) HA

Conspicuous for their profusion of bloom and bright colors. 1 foot.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Alba . 3288. Creamy white.....	\$0 10	\$0 80
Carmine King . 3290. A beautiful rose-colored variety....	1	80
Californica, Giant . 3291. Yellow.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75	10
Chrome Queen . 3306. A new and absolutely distinct color in Eschscholtzias—a beautiful clear chrome-yellow. A great acquisition. Strong grower and very free flowering.....	4 pkts. \$1.	30
Dainty Queen . 3298. Color is a tender blush or pale coral-pink, slightly deeper toward the edges, with a ground-work of delicate cream.....	2 pkts. 25 cts.,	15
Golden Seed . 3292. Color, golden yellow.....	10	80
Finest Mixed , all varieties. 3293.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50,	10

Eucalyptus GS

Globulus (Blue Gum). 3307.....	Pkt. \$0 15
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Eupatorium HP

Ageratoides (Thoroughwort). 3310. White. August and September. 3 to 4 feet.....	10
Cælestinum . 3311. Blue. Late summer. 2 feet.....	25
Fraseri . 3312. White. Late summer. 1 foot.....	10

Euphorbia HHA

Heterophylla (Mexican Fire-Plant). 3313. Splendid scarlet poinsettia-like annual grown for its foliage.....	25
Variegata . 3314. Foliage veined and margined white.....	15

Forget-me-not. See *Myosotis*.**Feverfew.** See *Matricaria*.**Francoa.** HHP

Ramosa (Bridal Wreath). 3377. Beautiful decorative plant, which is of the easiest possible greenhouse culture. During the summer months it produces a large number of elegant sprays of pure white flowers. Excellent for cutting. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.	25
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Fuchsia GS

Mixed . 3382. All colors and shades.....	50
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For most of the annual flowers, such as Sweet Alyssum, Calliopsis, Calendula, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, etc., the simplest method is to sow directly out-of-doors when danger of frost is past in the space where they are intended to flower. The ground should be dug and raked fine on the surface, sowing the seeds evenly and thinly, either in lines or beds, covering not over four times their size, and firming the soil over them. Should they come up too thickly, thin out so that the plants will stand from 4 to 12 inches apart according to the variety.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

One of the most useful and desirable annuals and perennials for decorative and cut-flower purposes.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.	½oz.
Amblyodon. 3390. Rich blood-red. Effective.....	\$0 10	\$0 25
Picta Lorenziana. 3391. Double mixed.....	10	25

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.
Grandiflora maxima. 3392. 3 feet.....3 pkts. 25 cts..	\$0 10
Kermesina splendens. 3394. Center rich crimson, yellow border.....	15
Sulphurea oculata. 3395. Pale yellow, bright maroon eye...	10
Choicest Grandiflora Hybrids Mixed. 3396. Saved from named varieties. This strain is not excelled by that of any of the English Gaillardia specialists.....	5 pkts. \$1.. 25

Gerbera (Transvaal Daisy) HHP

When sowing, it is recommended to place each seed with the pointed end upward, just above the surface of the soil.

	Pkt.
Jamesonii. 3413. The scarlet Marguerite. Very distinct; fine either for outdoor or indoor cultivation.....	25 seeds \$0 50
Jamesonii hybrida. 3414. A series of fine new colors, including pure yellow, orange, salmon, rose, cerise and ruby-red to violet. Somewhat harder than the parent form. 3 pkts.	\$2.. 75

Gaura HP

Lindheimeri. 3404. A graceful perennial 3 to 4 feet high, bearing numerous spikes of rosy white flowers from July till frost.....	Pkt. 3 pkts. 25 cts. \$0 10
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Geum HHP

Beautiful hardy perennial, bearing profusely large, showy, double, dark crimson flowers all through the summer; an elegant flower for bouquets.

Atrosanguineum. 3418. Double deep scarlet. Summer. 1½ ft.	Pkt. \$0 10
Coccineum fl.-pl. Mrs. J. Bradshaw. 3421. Hardy perennial; height 2 feet; flowers brightest scarlet. A splendid addition to the herbaceous border. The flowers are borne on strong stems and measure 2½ to 3 inches across; nearly double, with large waved petals of great substance.	5 pkts. \$1.. 25



Boddington's Ideal Gloxinia



Gypsophila elegans grandiflora

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

The tender panicles of bloom are greatly admired when mixed in bouquets of sweet peas, etc. The culture is so easy that it should have a place in every garden.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.
Elegans grandiflora alba. 3467. A fine variety. Flowers large and pure white.....	\$0 10	\$0 50
Elegans grandiflora rosea. 3468. Delicate rose.....	10	50
Muralis. 3469. Red.....	05	50

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.
Acutifolia. 3470. White. July.....	\$0 10
Paniculata. 3471. White flowers.....3 pkts. 25c..	10
Paniculata fl.-pl. 3472. Double white, 18 inches...5 pkts. \$1..	25
Repens. 3473. White flowers; dwarf; for rockery.....	10

Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena) HA

	Pkt.	½oz.
Very showy everlasting. 2 feet.....	\$0 05	\$0 25
Orange. 3426.....	05	25
Purple. 3427.....	05	25
Red. 3428.....	05	25
White. 3429.....	05	25
Finest Mixed Colors. 3430.....	05	20

Gloxinia TP

	½pkt.	Pkt.
Boddington's Ideal. 3431. This seed, which is saved from the finest Erecta and Superba types by a noted grower of Gloxinias, contains some of the most wonderful self-colored and spotted varieties. (See illustration this page.).....	\$0 60	\$1 00
French Spotted. 3432.....	60	1 00
Queen Victoria. 3433. White.....	60	1 00
Defiance. 3433A. Scarlet.....	60	1 00
Fire King. 3433B. Dark scarlet.....	60	1 00
Crimson, White Margin. 3433C.....	60	1 00
White. 3433D.....	60	1 00
Dark Violet, White Margin. 3433E.....	60	1 00
Cerulea. 3433F. Sky-blue, white throat.....	60	1 00
Viola. 3433G. Velvety violet.....	60	1 00
Mixed. 3433H. All varieties.....	60	1 00

Gnaphalium HP

	Pkt.
Leontopodium (Edelweiss). 3435. Seed should be sown early and kept cool and moist.....	\$0 10

Godetia HA

A charming annual of easy culture, forming a compact bush about 1 foot high and flowering profusely all summer. We do not recommend it for hot locations. It is seen at its best throughout our northern states and in Canada. Excellent as a pot plant sown in the autumn for cultivation under glass.

	Pkt.	3 pkts.	½ oz.
Bridesmaid. 3437. Rose and white.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 50
Duke of York. 3438. Satiny scarlet.....	10	25	50
Lady Albemarle. 3439. Bright crimson.....	10	25	50
Whitney. 3440. Scarlet.....	10	25	50
White Pearl. 3443. Pure white.....	10	25	50
Double Rose. 3441.....	25	70	1 25
Mixed Colors. 3442.....	10	25	30

Gourds, Ornamental HA

Rapid-growing interesting annual climbers, with ornamental foliage and singular-shaped fruit. 15 to 20 feet.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Apple-shaped. 3445.....	\$0 05	\$0 50
Bottle-shaped. 3446.....	05	50
Dipper, or Calabash. 3447.....	05	35
Egg-shaped. 3448. Fruit white like an egg.....	05	35
Hercules' Club. 3449. Club-shaped; 4 feet long.....	05	35
Luffa (Dish-rag, Sponge or Bonnet Gourd). 3450.....	05	50
Orange-shaped (Mock Orange). 3451.....	05	35
Pear-shaped. 3452. Striped; very showy.....	05	50
Serpent. 3453. Striped like a serpent; 5 feet in length.....	05	35
Sugar-Trough. 3454.....	05	35
Turk's Turban. 3455.....	05	35
Mixed Varieties. 3456.....	05	30

COLLECTION. 3457. One pkt. each of above 11 varieties, 50 cts.

Grevillea GS

	Pkt.
Robusta (Silk Oak). 3460. Valued as a decorative plant in sub-tropical bedding.....	\$0 25



Cut-and-Come-Again Single Sunflower

Helianthus (Sunflower) HA
CUCUMERIFOLIUS "CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN"
DWARF-BRANCHING

These improved branching Sunflowers are popular, not only for garden display, but for cut-flowers. The plants form bushes 3 to 4 feet high, bearing a continuous succession of flowers from June until frost. The perfectly formed single or double flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, are poised on long, graceful stems, which "vase" beautifully. They are easily grown, commencing to flower in a few weeks from seed.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Cucumerifolius, Orion. 3487. Single variety. Petals twisted like a cactus dahlia. Excellent for cutting.....	\$0 10	\$0 75
Cucumerifolius, Stella. 3488. Single. Compact form and bushy; primrose-yellow; useful for cutting. 3 feet.....	10	75
Dwarf Sunlight. 3500. A new and distinct variety, growing to a height of about 2 feet. The plants are of strong growth and larger flowered than the ordinary Miniature. Flowers golden yellow with dark center; single cactus-flowered; dwarf bushy habit; very free-flowering.....	25	1 75
Double Chrysanthemum-flowered. 3486. An annual variety with large, intensely double, bright golden flowers.....	10	1 25

LARGE ANNUAL SUNFLOWERS

Remarkable for the stately growth, size and brilliancy of their flowers, making a very good effect among shrubbery and for screens.

	5 to	Pkt.	Oz.
Californicus. 3485. Large double orange flowers. 5 to 6 feet.....		\$0 05	\$0 40
Globosus fistulosus. 3490. Double. Bright saffron color. 5 feet.....		05	50
Macrophyllus giganteus. 3491. Single. Yellow. 10 feet.....		05	50
Oscar Wilde. 3493. Single. Orange and black; 6 inches across. 9 feet.....		05	25
New Red Hybrids. 3494. Single. The color is bright reddish brown, sometimes extending over the whole flower and at others displayed in the form of a wide zone, margined with bright golden yellow. 2 pkts. 25c.....	15	1 00	

Helichrysum HA

This hardy annual is the well-known Everlasting Flower, and is everywhere prized for winter decoration.

Monstrosum fl.-pl. (Everlasting). 3501. Finest mixture; all colors.....	Pkt.
	½ oz. 25 cts. \$0 10



Helium, Riverton Beauty

Helium HP

Autumnale superbum. 3476. Dark yellow. 6 feet.....	10
Bigelowii. 3477. Golden yellow, with black center.....	15
Hoopesii. 3479. Dark yellow. 2½ feet.....	15
Riverton Beauty. 3480. Flowers rich lemon-yellow surrounding a large cone of purplish black.....	2 pkts. 25 cts. 15
Riverton Gem. 3481. Of strong growth, 2½ to 3 feet high, and literally covered from the middle of August till the end of October with brilliant flowers, opening old-gold, changing as they mature to wallflower-red.....	2 pkts. 25 cts. 15

Heliopsis HP

Pkt.

Pitcheriana (Orange Flower). 3502. One of the most desirable of the *Heliopsis* for summer cutting. Flowers 2 inches across, of a beautiful deep golden yellow. 4 feet. \$0 10

Heliotrope (Apple Pie) HHP

Pkt.

A half-hardy perennial, flowering during the whole season; its delightful perfume makes it a most desirable bouquet flower; a splendid bedding plant. Seed started indoors in the spring will make fine plants for summer blooming. Can also be sown outdoors in May. 1½ ft.

Lemoine's Giant. 3506. Various shades. \$0 10

Queen Marguerite. 3507. Very large trusses of flowers; dark blue, and much more compact than most varieties. 15

Regale (Dwarf and Giant-flowered *Heliotrope*). 3508. This is an excellent dwarf variety. Early; flowers freely, with large masses of bloom. 15



Double Hollyhock

Hesperis matronalis (Sweet Rocket) HP

Old-fashioned garden plant; also known as Dame's Rocket and Dame's Violet; grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and bears spikes of showy white, lilac, and purple fragrant flowers. Excellent for naturalizing among shrubbery or for planting in a permanent border; mixed colors. Pkt. Oz.

Mixed. 3518. \$0 05 \$0 40

Heuchera (Alum Root) HP

Pkt.

Sanguinea. 3525. Coral-red. Summer. 2 feet. \$0 25 \$0 75

Splendens. 3526. Deep red. Summer. 2 feet. 25 75

Choice Hybrids. 3528. These hybrids are the result of originally crossing *H. sanguinea* with *H. macrantha*. Pkt. 5 pkts.

The flowers are of every shade from white to deep glowing crimson, many of the bright clear pinks being of exceptional beauty. They are much freer flowering than *H. sanguinea*. \$0 25 \$1 00

Hibiscus (Marsh Mallow)

A very showy plant, producing immense flowers 6 inches across, upon bushes 2 to 6 feet high. Will bloom first year if sown early.

Africanus. 3530. HA. Free-growing, hardy annual. Yellow. Pkt.

with maroon center. 2 feet. \$0 10

Golden Bowl. 3532. HP. Sulphur-yellow, with purple center. 10

Grandiflorus, Sunset. 3533. HA. Flowers very large, pale yellow, black center. 25

Moscheutos roseus. 3535. HP. Rose. 3 feet. 10

Hollyhocks HP and HA

One of the oldest inhabitants of our gardens and indispensable for the perennial border. The strains offered below are among the types most recently developed and are revelations of quaint beauty to those who have not seen them.

The Hollyhock is among the most stately of our garden plants, growing to a height of 9 feet. Succeeds best in a rich, well-drained soil, and should be lightly protected during the winter months with coarse straw or spruce boughs. For distinct effect plant in large groups.

In late years the Hollyhock has been the victim of a virulent form of disease (*Puccinia malacorum*) which has wrought great havoc amongst them by destroying all their foliage and rendering them very unsightly just when coming into flower; this has baffled many in their attempts to grow them. In order to check the spread of this fungus we recommend the following remedy, which is being used with satisfactory results: To 1 pound of tobacco powder add ½ ounce of finely powdered sulphate of copper, well mixed; dust the under surface of the foliage (or wherever attacked) with the powder every two or three weeks during the growing season, choosing a dull, still day for the operation; this will be found effective. Should there be any difficulty in procuring the mixture, we can supply it direct in ½ lb. packets at 25 cts. each, 5 lbs. for \$2.

BODDINGTON'S DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS HP

Pkt.

Apple Blossom. 3540. 3 pkts. \$0 15 \$0 40

Blood-Red. 3541. 15 40

Bright Pink. 3542. 15 40

Canary-Yellow. 3543. 15 40

Crimson. 3544. 15 40

Golden Yellow. 3545. 15 40

Lilac. 3547. 15 40

Peach Blossom. 3548. 15 40

Rose. 3549. 15 40

Salmon. 3550. 15 40

Scarlet. 3551. 15 40

Snow-White. 3552. 15 40

Boddington's Double, Finest Mixture. 3557. 15 40

COLLECTION. 3554. One pkt. each of the 12 separate varieties for \$1.50.

COLLECTION. 3555. One pkt. each of any 8 separate varieties for \$1.

COLLECTION. 3556. One pkt. each of any 6 separate varieties for 80 cts.

Double Hybrid Everblooming. 3560. HA. This mixture contains a rich collection of colors, from white to deep maroon, light and canary-yellow, flesh-color, dark, light and salmon-rose, scarlet, cherry, red, purple, blackish brown, etc. Plants flower the first year, branch out freely and grow to a height of about 10 feet. Pkt. 3 pkts. \$0 15 \$0 40

SINGLE HOLLYHOCKS HP and HA
Allegheny, Mixed. 3558. HP. Petals beautifully laced Pkt. 3 pkts.
 and fringed; very robust growth; extra-large flowers. \$0 15 \$0 40
Single Hybrid Everblooming. 3561. HA. Plants can be
 treated exactly as annuals; the seed may be started in
 the house or hotbeds in March or April, and will com-
 mence to flower in July, and stay uninterruptedly in
 flower until very late in the season 15 40

Honesty (*Lunaria biennis*) HB

Good early-flowering plants; the seed-vessels, which are flat and broad, look like transparent silver, and are very pretty for winter bouquets of dried flowers. 2 feet. Pkt.

Mixed. 3569. ¼ oz. 25 cts. \$0 10

Humea HHB

Elegans. 3572. Aromatic; fine for pot culture or the greenhouse. Rarely seen in the United States. August to October. 25

Humulus (Japanese Hop Vine) HA

A very rapid-growing, annual climber, attaining a growth of from 20 to 30 feet in a season. The foliage is very ornamental, of thick growth, splendid for covering verandas, trellis, etc.; provides good shade and is not subject to insects of any kind. Pkt. Oz.

Japonicus. 3574. The green-leaved variety. \$0 10 \$0 60

Japonicus variegatus. 3575. Beautiful, silvery variegated leaves; very ornamental. 10 1 30

Hunnemannia HA

Fumariaefolia (Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy; Bush Eschscholtzia). 3578. Seed sown early in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large buttercup-yellow, poppy-like blossoms; never out of flower until hard frost. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are quite bushy, with beautiful, feathery, glaucous foliage. Excellent for cut-flowers, lasting a long time in water. ½ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$1, ¼ lb. \$3. \$0 10

Iberis. See Candytuft.

Impatiens (Zanzibar Balsam) HHP

Holstii Hybrids, Mixed. 3586. Brilliant vermilion-red flowers. It is indeed an excellent pot-plant, and also extremely useful for the open border, groups in a half-sunny position producing a striking effect. The broad-petaled blossoms are 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter and the colors now offered are quite distinct and also very beautiful. 5 pkts. \$1 25

Sultani. 3589. Brilliant rosy scarlet. 25

Incarvillea HHP

Delavayi (Hardy Gloxinia). 3592. Produces large, gloxinia-like rose-colored flowers, which last in perfection a long time; these are produced in clusters on stems 18 inches high; should be protected with a covering of leaves during the winter. 25

Ipomoea (Morning-Glory) HA

Beautiful, rapid annual climbers. Foliage very dense and in some kinds of remarkable shape. The flowers have a wide range of delicate coloring and are poised on slender stems. Many of the sorts open only when the sun rises, others when the sun sets; some are fragrant. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing, to assist rapid germination. The seeds are about the size of a pea and should be notched with a file before soaking. 20 feet. Pkt.

Bona-nox (Good-Night). 3600. Opens large white flowers in the evening. oz. 50 cts. \$0 10

Cardinalis (Cardinal Creeper). 3601. A strong, rapid grower, with very finely cut, fern-like foliage, which is in itself a treat to look at, but, in addition, has an abundance of dazzling bright scarlet flowers which come in clusters. It is well named on account of its color. Sow seed early; it requires to be hastened in germination by filing or cutting a small notch in each seed. 5 pkts. \$1 25

Learii. 3603. Stunning dark blue with crimson bars. A good greenhouse climber. 3 pkts. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts. 10

Mexicana grandiflora alba. 3604. The great white Moon-flower. 15 feet. 3 pkts. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts. 10

Rubro-carulea (Heavenly Blue). 3605. Sky-blue flowers opening in the early morning. 15 feet. oz. \$1. 25



Brazilian Morning-Glory (*Ipomoea setosa*)

Quamoclit. See Cypress Vine. Pkt.

Setosa (Brazilian Morning-Glory). 3607. Makes a thick growth of great lobed leaves; large rosy flowers, pink star in center. 10 to 20 feet. oz. 50 cts. \$0 10

Imperial Japanese. 3603. Easily grown; very large flowers in most beautiful colors. oz. 50 cts. 10

Kenilworth Ivy (Kentucky Ivy) HP

Linaria Cymbalaria. 3625. Trailing perennial. Violet flowers. \$0 25

Kochia HHA

Tricophylla (Summer Cypress). 3628. A pretty, half-hardy annual, forming compact bushes about 2½ feet high, with small feathery light green drooping foliage, which changes, as the summer advances, to a deep green, and to a crimson hue in September. Seed may be sown in March, giving the same treatment as for balsam or other similar annuals. ½ oz. 25 cts. 10

Lantana cs

This is a very fine greenhouse plant, or can be used for bedding out in summer; it is a continuous bloomer and makes trusses of bloom similar to the verbena, but of a varied assortment of colors, ranging from orange to rose. Sow seed early, say February or March, in the house. Pkt.

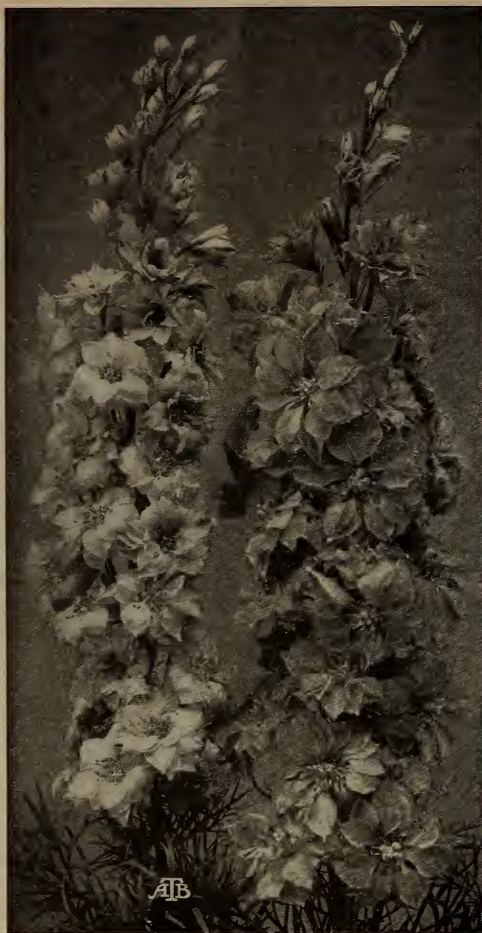
Dwarf, Compact, Mixed Hybrids. 3635. 6 pkts. 50 cts. \$0 10

Lavatera (Mallow) HA

The Lavatera is a splendid annual for cool locations. The plants average 3 feet in height, flowering profusely from July until fall. Pkt. Oz.

Alba splendens. 3670. Pearly white. \$0 10 \$0 75

Rosea splendens. 3672. Brilliant rosy pink. 10 75



Larkspur, Boddington's Scarlet Defiance

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium) HA

Seed sown in the open ground before the close of July will produce flowering plants by the beginning of July, and give a continuous succession of flowers from then until frost. It is very ornamental. Excellent for cutting. 1 to 3 feet.

Blue Butterfly. 3644. We regard this as the greatest acquisition Pkt. among blue annual flowers in many years. A dainty, clear blue annual of branching habit and very floriferous. 18 inches to 2 feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.25

DOUBLE STOCK-FLOWERED VARIETIES

Boddington's Scarlet Defiance. 3640. An improvement by careful selection of the Newport Scarlet Larkspur. oz. \$2. 25
Boddington's White Queen. 3641. Companion flower to our Scarlet Defiance. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$1.25. 25

Giant Hyacinth-flowered Navy Blue. 3642. A good variety for cutting purposes; color intense blue. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$1.25. 25
Giant Hyacinth-flowered, Choicest Mixed. 3643. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts. . 10

LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium) HA continued

CANDELABRA or EMPEROR VARIETIES

A splendid type of annual Delphinium. Height about 2 feet, of candelabra habit, with about twelve short branches.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.
Azure-Blue. 3647.	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$0 90
Black-Blue. 3648.	10	50	90
Brilliant Carmine. 3649.	10	50	90
Rose. 3650.	10	50	90
Striped. 3651.	10	50	90
Tricolor. 3652.	10	50	90
Violet. 3653.	10	50	90
White Striped. 3654.	10	50	90
White. 3655.	10	50	90

COLLECTION. 3656. One pkt. of each of the above, 75 cts.

Lathyrus (Perennial Sweet Pea) HP

These have not the fragrance of Sweet Peas, but bloom throughout a long season. They make a beautiful screen for rocks, stumps, fences, etc. 2 to 8 feet.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Latifolius albus, White. 3660. Valuable for cut-flowers in midsummer.	\$0 10	\$1 25
Latifolius, Pink Beauty. 3661. Blossoms white, veined, edged and shaded rose-pink.	10	1 25
Latifolius roseus. 3662. Brilliant-flowered rose, perhaps the handsomest form of the type.	10	1 25
Latifolius, Mixed. 3663.	10	1 00

Lavandula HP

Spica. 3675. Blue. Midsummer. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.	10	40
Vera. 3676. Well-known, sweet-scented, hardly perennials; should be grown in the mixed border; produces delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August. 3 feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.	10	85

Leptosyne HA

	Pkt.
Stillmannii (Yellow Marguerite). 3680. Bright yellow; very free-flowering. Flowers six weeks after sowing.	\$0 25

Liatris (Blazing Star) HP

Scariosa præcox. 3685. July to September. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.	10
Spicata. 3686. Purple. July to September. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.	10

Linum (Flax) HA and HP

Sow outdoors. 1 foot.		
Grandiflorum coccineum. 3691. HA. Brilliant scarlet. Very showy.	oz. 35 cts.	10
Flavum. 3693. HP. Golden yellow.	oz. 50 cts.	10
Perenne. 3692. HP. Blue. July to Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. oz. 35 cts.	10	10

Lithospermum HHP

Prostratum, Heavenly Blue. 3694. We now offer seed of this beautiful trailing turquoise-blue perennial. It is of easy cultivation and quite hardy with protection. 5 pkts. \$1. 25

Lobelia HHP and HHA

COMPACT VARIETIES

The dwarf varieties are very useful for edging, and the trailing varieties for hanging-baskets and window-boxes. Bloom the first season from seed. For the best results, seed should be sown early.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Erinus, Crystal Palace compacta. 3700. HHP. Dark blue bedding variety.	\$0 15	\$2 00
Emperor William. 3701. HHP. Light blue; dwarf.	15	1 00
White Gem. 3705. HHP.	10	2 00
Gracilis. 3703. HHP. Blue; trailing.	10	1 00
Speciosa. 3704. HHP. Ultramarine-blue; dark leaves; trailing.	10	1 00
Alba. 3707. HHP. Pure white; trailing.	10	1 00

TENUIOR (ramosa). HHA. A charming species with flowers which are large for the genus, being 1 inch in diameter. The plant is of light and graceful habit, reaching a height of about 1 foot. Especially adapted to pot-culture, under glass. 5 pkts.
Blue. HHA. 3709. \$0 25 \$1 00

PERENNIAL VARIETIES FOR BORDERS

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cardinalis 3713. Intense scarlet. 2 feet.	\$0 10	\$1 50
Fulgens, Queen Victoria. 3715. Scarlet. 2 feet. August.	25	2 00

Lupins

ANNUAL VARIETIES

These are very desirable showy plants, suitable for borders or beds, growing about 2 feet high and producing large, erect-growing spikes of pea-like flowers; they like partial shade and are valuable for cutting.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Bluebird. 3725. Celestial-blue.....	\$0 10	\$0 75
Cockatoo. 3726. Dwarf; salmon-pink.....	10	75
Flamingo. 3727. Giant pink; tall; showy.....	10	75
Orion. 3728. Bright yellow; long stems.....	10	75
Paraquette. 3729. Bright scarlet, white tip.....	10	75
Snowbird. 3730. Pure white.....	10	75
Mixed. 3733.....	10	50

COLLECTION. 3731. One pkt. each of above 6 varieties for 50 cts.

HALF-HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

These are worthy of a place in your hardy garden, growing rather taller than the annual varieties and are excellent for cutting. Perennial Lupins blossom freely in early June. They are hardy with slight protection during the winter.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Nootkatensis. 3755. June to September. Blue. 5 feet.....	\$0 25	
Arboreus, New Hybrids Mixed. 3746. All delicately scented.	5 pkts. \$1.	25
Polyphyllus. 3761. Blue. June to September. 4 feet. oz. 50c.....	10	
Polyphyllus aureus. 3760. Fine, clear yellow.....	50	
Polyphyllus albus. 3765. White.....	oz. 50 cts.	10
Polyphyllus roseus. 3762. Pink.....	1/4 oz. 35 cts., oz. \$1.	15
Polyphyllus, New Hybrids. 3783.....	5 pkts. \$1.	25
Mixed. 3763.....	3 pkts. 25 cts.	10

Lychnis HP

	Pkt.	Oz.
Arkwrightii. 3784. A herbaceous border plant, eminently adapted for summer bedding. A cross between <i>L. chalcidonica</i> and <i>L. Haageana</i> . Given Awards of Merit by The Royal Horticultural Society.....	5 pkts. \$1.	\$0 35
Alpina. 3785. Rose. Flowers May and June. 2 1/2 feet.....	10	\$1 00
Chalcidonica. 3786. Scarlet. Flowers in May and June. 2 1/2 feet.....	10	75
Haageana Hybrids. 3788. Orange-scarlet. 1 foot.....	10	1 00
Viscaria splendens. 3790. Deep pink. 1 1/2 feet.....	10	75

Malva (Hollyhock Mallow) HP

	Pkt.	Oz.
Alcea. 3805. Pink. July to September. 5 feet.....	10	1 00
Moschata (Musk Mallow). 3806. Crimson. July to September. 5 feet.....	10	1 00
Moschata flore-albo. 3807. White. July to September. 5 feet.....	10	1 00

Marvel-of-Peru (Four-o'Clock) HA

Flowers have the strange habit of remaining tightly closed until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they all open together and the plants become a glowing mass of vivid coloring. 2 feet. Pkt. \$0 05 Oz. \$0 30

Matthiola HA

Bicornis (Night-scented Stock). 3835. This old-fashioned annual has no beauty to recommend it, the flowers being a dull purplish lilac, but it is well worth growing for the entrancing fragrance which it emits during the evening. 1 foot. 1/4 oz. 15c. \$0 05

Matricaria (Feverfew) HHP

	Pkt.	Oz.
Very useful for bedding and cutting.		
Grandiflora. 3841. Double, pure white flowers are borne on slender stems 15 inches high, which are excellent for cutting. A half-hardy perennial, which should be treated as an annual.....	\$0 10	\$0 75
Golden Ball. 3842. Double yellow. Compact-growing variety with golden yellow flowers. Excellent for bedding. 9 inches.....	25	2 50

Maurandya HHP

A very pretty climbing plant, growing about 10 feet, giving an abundance of pretty, gloxinia-like blooms of various colors. The plants can be lifted before frost and brought into the greenhouse and kept for the following year.

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.
Alba. 3850. White.....	\$0 25	\$1 00
Barclayana. 3851. Deep violet.....	10	75
Mixed. 3852.....	10	75



Annual Lupins

SUCCESS WITH FLOWER SEEDS

Many failures with flower seeds are due to lack of proper conditions; and while it would be impossible in the space at our disposal to give explicit directions for each variety which we offer (which are given on each packet of flower seeds we sell), we feel sure that if the general directions given below are followed success will be the rule.

For all flower seeds which should be started indoors, and this includes many of our best and brightest summer flowers, such as *Heliotrope*, *Celosia*, *Lobelia*, *Salvia*, *Vinca*, *Verbenas*, etc., the best plan is to sow in earthenware seed-pans or boxes (about 2 inches deep), which should be filled to the depth of an inch with broken pots, coal ashes, or any rough material that will furnish perfect drainage. The upper inch should be nicely sifted light garden loam. Press firmly and evenly and water thoroughly the day before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly over the surface, cover about 1/2 inch and press firmly; cover with a pane of glass or one or two thicknesses of newspaper to prevent the too rapid evaporation of the moisture and keep in a temperature between 60 and 70 degrees. Water carefully as needed. To omit a single watering, or too frequent, indiscriminate watering, usually leads to failure. Remove the glass, or covering, as soon as the seeds have germinated, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be transplanted an inch apart each way into similarly prepared boxes, or put into small pots and kept in same until time to plant out in the open ground. At all times they should have an abundance of air; otherwise the young seedlings are liable to "damp off."



Marigold, Giant Orange

Marigold HA

The African and French Marigolds are old favorite free-flowering annuals of easy culture; both are extremely effective. The former have uniformly large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders, the latter are dwarfer in growth, with beautifully striped flowers, and better suited for bedding purposes, or for pot-culture. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. A vase or bowl of any of the rich yellow sorts, in combination with a few blue larkspurs or cornflowers, is very striking.

(See also *Calendula* and *Tagetes*)

TALL AFRICAN MARIGOLDS

Few plants have to their credit the mass of glorious color such as is furnished by Marigolds and Zinnias in the garden. Their season of bloom during the summer until fall strongly suggests their use. Seed of this type should be sown outdoors in May and transplanted, leaving at least 18 inches each way between the plants, as they are robust growers and can attain their maximum development only if given plenty of growing room.

	Pkt.	5 pkts.
Giant Lemon. 3818. This highly meritorious strain of the African Marigold is grown specially for us by a specialist in Europe who selects only the finest blooms and plants of unusually good constitution for seeding purposes. 2½ feet.....	\$0 25	\$1 00
Giant Orange. 3819. The darker form of the preceding variety. 2½ feet.....	25	1 00
	Pkt.	½ oz.
Eldorado. 3811. Flowers very large, imbricated and extremely double, in all shades of yellow. . . . oz. 80 cts. . . .	\$0 05	\$0 25
Special Mixed, Tall Double. 3815. This mixture includes several varieties which we do not catalogue but purchase especially for this mixture. A packet will give you flowers of enormous size in a wonderful assortment of color in shade of yellow, cream, orange, rusty brown, old gold, etc. . . . oz. 75 cts. . . .	10	20

MARIGOLD, FRENCH VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.
Dwarf Striped. 3820. This and the next have flowers handsomely marked. 1½ feet.	\$0 05	\$0 50
Gold Striped. 3821. Rich and quaintly striped double flowers.	05	50
Legion of Honor. 3822. Single golden yellow blooms marked with velvety red; very dwarf.	05	60
Tall Orange. 3823. Yields an amazing number of charming orange-colored little blossoms. 1 foot.	05	50
Dwarf Mixed Double. 3824.	05	50
Tall Mixed Double. 3825.	05	50



Marigold, Eldorado

Mimulus HHP

Tender little plants, with singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers blotched in every conceivable manner. Excellent for baskets or vases.

Moschatus (Musk Plant). 3877. Leaves musk-scented; small Pkt. yellow flowers.	\$0 10
Tigrinus grandiflorus (Monkey Flower). 3878. Large-flowered, new spotted varieties; splendid mixture.	10

Momordica HC

Luxuriant annual climbers, with large leaves, making dense shade. The flowers are followed by ornamental, large fruits of orange or copper color, which burst and expose an interior of red, which is highly effective. 15 to 20 feet.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Balsamina (Balsam Apple). 3882. Orange fruits.	\$0 05	\$0 60
Charantia (Balsam Pear). 3883. Coppery scarlet fruits.	05	60

Monarda (Oswego Tea; Bee Balm) HP

	Pkt.
Didyma. 3885. Crimson. July to September. 3 feet.	\$0 25

Musa (Abyssinian Banana) TP

Ensete. 3887. A foliage plant of magnificent proportions; for subtropical massing, or as a single specimen, it is strikingly effective. Seeds sown early in the house will produce plants 10 to 15 feet high the first season 100 seeds, \$2.. \$0 25

Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not) HP

These charming little favorites succeed best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-me-nots, which are especially effective when grown in masses. Hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from spring till midsummer. The Alpestris varieties and Dissitiflora come into bloom in April, and are largely used for bedding or borders in connection with spring-flowering bulbs, pansies, etc. The Palustris sorts do not bloom till May, but continue till fall.

Alpestris, Boddington's Pot. 3889. Forget-me-nots are delightful subjects for flowering indoors at Christmas. Sown in July and potted on, this strain produces fine free-flowering specimen plants. 3 pkts. \$1.25.. \$0 50		
Alpestris. 3890. A pretty trailer with blue flowers. 10	35	
Alpestris, Eliza Fonrobert. 3894. Fine for cutting; sky-blue, with yellow eye. 10	60	
Alpestris, Royal Blue. 3896. Upright variety; flowers large, very deep blue; fine for pots. 15	80	
Alpestris, Victoria. 3897. Dwarf habit; sky-blue. 10	35	
Dissitiflora oblongata perfecta. 3899. Flowers borne on long spikes; very suitable for winter blooming. Sow in June outdoors and transplant into coldframes or green-houses for later blooming. oz. \$1.50.. 10		
Alpestris, Ruth Fischer. 3904. Compact bushes, 12 inches in diameter, and literally covered with sprays of beautiful, heavenly blue Forget-me-not flowers. The individual spray is composed of from six to ten blooms, which are giants compared to most other varieties. For edging in borders, or for a pot-plant, no finer blue flower has been in existence. It is absolutely hardy. 5 pkts. \$1.. 25		
Palustris grandiflora. 3901. Spring. Deep blue. ½ foot. 15	75	
Semperflorens. 3902. Blooms from spring till autumn. 15	75	
Mixed, Early- and Late-flowering. 3903. oz. 40 cts.. 10		



Myosotis alpestris, Eliza Fonrobert



Mignonette, Majesty

Mignonette (Reseda odorata) HA

We need not mention much about this old favorite flower. Its fragrance has gained it popularity. We have selected what we consider to be the best varieties both for fragrance and size of spikes. Sow in open ground where required and thin out. Can also be grown very successfully in pots. By reselection we have obtained several new shades and greatly improved the growth of the existing kinds. The culture is easy. We offer varieties suitable both for garden and greenhouse culture.

Boddington's Majesty. 3860. The finest of all the fancy varieties of Mignonette for winter forcing; gray florets; an improvement on Allen's Defiance. Seed saved from select spikes under glass. We have received many testimonials in regard to this variety. ½ pkt. 60 cts., ¼ oz. \$1.50.. \$1 00		
Allen's Defiance. 3861. Very long spikes; very fragrant and fine for cutting. Especially desirable for cultivation under glass. 1½ feet. 3 pkts. 60 cts., ¼ oz. \$1.. 25		
Bismarck. 3862. New improved Machet, with gray florets, for garden culture. ¼ oz. 75 cts.. 10		
Goliath. 3864. Plants of compact habit, with rich green foliage, the giant trunks of flowers being borne on erect, strong stems. Florets coppery red. ¼ oz. \$1, oz. \$3.. 10		
Golden Queen. 3865. Spikes of golden yellow. oz. 75 cts.. 10		
Machet, Dwarf. 3867. Strong plants of pyramidal growth; long, broad spikes of deliciously scented red flowers. oz. \$1.. 10		
Miles' Spiral. 3868. Very fragrant; of erect, branching habit. 1 foot. oz. 75 cts.. 10		
New York Market. 3870. Specially recommended for pot-culture. The spikes measure 15 to 20 inches long. Very fragrant. 3 pkts. \$1.25.. 50		
Mixed, Large-flowering. 3866. Sweet-scented. oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts.. 05		

PRICES QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE, WITHOUT NOTICE



Boddington's Quality Nasturtiums

Nasturtium (*Tropæolum*) HA

Everyone knows and admires the Nasturtium. Its varied and brilliant colors, its refreshing fragrance, making it so desirable for table decorations, its habit of continuous blooming, and the ease with which it is grown, all combine to place the Nasturtium in the list of flowers that are really indispensable. Sometimes it is desirable, when carrying out a color scheme, to use but one variety of Dwarf Nasturtium for an edging. Empress of India is particularly good when used in this way, as the dark-leaved plants are of an even height and the flowers are in rich velvety red.

DWARF, or TOM THUMB (<i>Tropæolum nanum</i>), 1 foot	Pkt.	Oz.
Aurora. 3910. Yellow; veined.....	\$0 05	\$0 25
Beauty. 3911. Yellow and scarlet.....	05	25
Bronze. 3912. Very distinct and effective.....	05	25
Chameleon. 3913. Crimson, bronze and yellow.....	05	25
Crimson. 3916.....	05	25
Crystal Palace Gem. 3917. Yellow and carmine.....	05	25
Empress of India. 3918. Deep crimson; fine dark foliage.....	05	25
Golden King. 3919. Golden yellow.....	05	25
King of Tom Thumbs. 3920. Scarlet.....	05	25
King Theodore. 3921. Velvety dark maroon.....	05	25
Lady Bird. 3922. Yellow and red.....	05	25
Rose. 3924.....	05	25
Ruby King. 3925. Dark red.....	05	25
Scarlet. 3926. Variegated foliage.....	05	25

DWARF NASTURTIUM, continued	Pkt.	Oz.
White or Pearl. 3930.....	\$0 05	\$0 25
Yellow. 3931.....	05	25
Mixed. 3932.....	1/2 lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.	20
COLLECTION. 3939. One pkt. each of 6 varieties, 25 cts.		
COLLECTION. 3938. One pkt. each of 12 varieties, 50 cts.		
COLLECTION. 3937. One oz. each of 12 varieties, \$2.50.		
LILLIPUT, Queen of Tom Thumbs. 3936. Variegated-leafed. Mixed.....	Pkt.	Oz.
	\$0 10	\$0 50

TALL, or CLIMBING (*Tropæolum majus*)

Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., these can also be grown as pot-plants for winter flowering, as screens, or as trailers for hanging-baskets and vases. Sow plenty of seeds in drills, and thin to 6 inches. They bloom most quickly and profusely in poor soil.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Chameleon. 3950. Various colors on same plant.....	\$0 05	\$0 20
Dark Crimson. 3951.....	05	20
Jupiter. 3955. Giant-flowered; beautiful golden yellow.....	05	20
King Theodore. 3956. Dark red; extra fine.....	05	20
Orange. 3957.....	05	20
Pearl. 3958. Whitch.....	05	20
Scarlet. 3959.....	05	20
Vesuvius. 3965. Fiery rose; fine.....	05	20
Yellow. 3966.....	05	20
Tall Queen, Mixed (Variegated-leafed.) 3970.....	10	75
Fine Mixed. 3967.....	1/2 lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.	15

LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS (*Tropæolum Lobbianum*)

This class is remarkable for the intensely brilliant colors of its flowers, which are a trifle smaller than those of other sorts. In moderately rich soil they climb high and bloom brilliantly. Average height, 6 feet.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Finest Mixture. 3986.....	\$0 10	\$0 35

Nemesia HHA

Dwarf Large-flowering Hybrids. 3990. A very pretty annual, Pkt. which does best in a cool position; the plants grow about a foot high, and the orchid-like flowers are very varied in color, including rose, yellow, blue, orange, etc. Seed sown in the autumn makes beautiful pot plants for early spring blooming; mixed colors..... 2 pkts. 25 cts. \$0 15



Nicotiana glauca (see page 67)

Nicotiana (Tobacco Plant) HA

- Affinis. 4000.** Clusters of long white flowers; fragrant. Pkt. 3 feet.....3 pkts. 25 cts. \$0 10
Sanderæ. 4002. Bright carmine-red.....10
Sanderæ Hybrids, Mixed. 4014. They are perfectly hardy and will bloom in the open air all through the summer.....3 pkts. 25 cts. 10



Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist) HA

- Miss Jekyll, Blue. 4020.** Produces an abundance of long-stemmed flowers of a clear cornflower-blue, prettily set in slender foliage. The plants are extremely hardy. Autumn sowing produces the best specimens for flowering the following summer, 18 in.....3 pkts. 25 cts. \$0 10
Miss Jekyll, Pure White. 4021. Stands out boldly against the green foliage and is a pretty contrast to the sky-blue of the original variety.....6 pkts. \$1 20
Finest Mixed. 4022.....05

Enothera (Evening Primrose) HP

- Fraseri. 4025.** Yellow. June to September. 1½ feet.....\$0 10
Lamarckiana. 4027. Golden yellow. June to August. 2 feet.. 10
Missouriensis. 4028. Golden yellow. Summer. 1 foot..... 10

Oxalis HHA

Pretty, little, half-trailing annuals, for hanging-baskets, vases, rock-work and edgings, flowering in profusion. 6 to 9 inches. Pkt.

- Alba. 4035.** White.....\$0 10
Rosea. 4037. Rosy.....10
Mixed. 4038......10



Type of Sim's Gold Medal Pansies

Pansy HP

The ideal spring culture of Pansies is to plant the seed in a frame outdoors or in a shallow pan in a sunny window of a cool room during March.

Pansy seed germinates in from 8 to 12 days, and during this time of germination great care should be taken that they do not become dried out. For outdoor sowing the soil should be fine and well fertilized, and the seed should be sown as early in April as possible.

Sow the seeds in drills ½ inch deep and about a foot apart. Cover them not more than four times their diameter and "firm" the soil with a board. Covering the bed with newspapers will prevent their drying and will hasten the period of germination.

As soon as the plants are up and large enough to handle, transplant to stand 9 inches apart. Thorough cultivation should be given from the start, as Pansies will not thrive among weeds. They must be well watered whenever necessary.

The professional Pansy grower sows the seed about August 1 in a well-prepared, partly shaded bed, and erects a frame for protection, though by December 1 the plants should be strong enough to go through the winter with only the protection of a few inches of hay or leaves. This covering is removed the last week in March and the plants transplanted for blooming.



Boddington's "Challenge" Mixture

Boddington's "Quality" Giant Pansies, continued

Boddington's "Challenge" (All Giants). 4040. This mixture contains all the finest Giant strains of the leading Pansy specialists in the world—the Giant self-colors, the Giant striped and margined, and the Giant blotched—all carefully mixed in proportion. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. 25c., pkt. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$4.25, oz. \$8.

Boddington's Giant English Exhibition Mixture. 4041. This splendid mixture was secured in London this spring. It should be grown by every Pansy lover. Stock limited to a few ounces; sold only in packets, 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Trimardeau, Mixed. 4047. Mammoth flowering and in a good range of color. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25, oz. \$4.

Giant Masterpiece (Frilled and Ruffled Pansies). 4044. The petals, of velvety substance and heavily ruffled, give the effect of a double flower. The colors are mainly dark rich shades, bordered; blotched, or marked in ray-like veinings. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$2.50, oz. \$8.

Sim's Gold Medal Mixture. 4046. This splendid mixture is the result of years of painstaking cultivating and selecting on the part of Mr. William Sim, the famous Boston horticulturist. Pkt. 75 cts., 3 pkts. \$2.

Bath's Empress. 4049. A well-known English mixture, consisting of giant-size fancy blooms, of great substance. Colors brilliant and varied. Pkt. 75 cts., 3 pkts. \$2.

Giant Pansies in Separate Colors

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Oz.
Giant Adonis. 4051. Soft lavender-blue.....	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$5 00
Giant Azure-Blue. 4052.....	15	1 50	5 00
Giant Dark Blue. 4056. Deep blue.....	15	1 50	5 00
Giant Fire King. 4057. Mahogany and gold.....	15	1 25	4 50
Giant Lord Beaconsfield. 4062. Violet-blue, upper petals light blue.....	15	1 50	5 00
Giant Mme. Perret. 4063. Wine shades.....	15	1 50	5 00

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Oz.
Giant Purple. 4069.....	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$5 00
Giant Snow-White. 4073.....	15	1 25	4 00
Giant White. 4076. Dark eye.....	15	1 50	5 00
Giant Pure Golden Yellow. 4058.....	15	1 50	5 00
Giant Yellow. 4059. Dark eye.....	15	1 50	5 00
Giant Trimardeau, Mixed. 4047.....	15	1 25	4 00
Giant Bronze Shades. 4060.....	15	1 50	5 00

Early-flowering or Winter-blooming

An entirely distinct strain of Pansies. Their advantage is extreme earliness of flowering and unusual hardiness. This enables them to withstand quite severe winters, and to bloom right on into the summer. The flowers are large, well-formed, and fragrant.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Winter Sun. 4077. Golden yellow, with dark eye.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Ice King. 4078. Silvery white, with dark blue eye.....	25	2 00
Celestial Queen. 4079. Light or sky-blue.....	25	2 00

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Charm of March. 4080. Dark velvety blue.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Mixed. 4081. The above four colors with other shades and variations.....	25	2 00

Passion Flower (*Passiflora cærulea*) HHP

4150. Handsome, rapid-growing perennial climber for green-house decoration or sunny positions in the open ground in summer. Well protected it will survive the winter outdoors. Blue flowers. \$0 10

Pentstemon HHP

Brilliant flowers, somewhat like foxgloves, mostly with white throats, are produced continually. Makes a fine border flower. Average height, 2 to 3 feet. All will bloom in the first year from seed if sown early. With a mulch of straw or autumn leaves they are entirely hardy.

Gloxinioides, Boddington's Hybrids. 4155. Gloxinia-shaped flowers, comprising the most varied colors, from white to deepest crimson, with intermediate shades of rose-pink and lavender. 3 pkts. \$1.25 \$0 50

Boddington's Pink Shades, White Grounds. 4156. These Pentstemons are most desirable where uniformity of color is desired. They represent the highest achievement in Pentstemons. 75

Sensation. 4157. As a bedding plant this takes rank with the Petunia, Phlox, etc. It grows about 2 feet high. Every branch is a spike of large gloxinia-like flowers in a very wide range of bright colors, including rose, red, carmine, cherry, pink, lilac, purple, etc. 5 pkts. \$1.10 25

Digitalis. 4159. Pure white. June to August. 3 feet. 10

Pubescens. 4161. Lavender. June to August. 3 feet. 10

Pepper

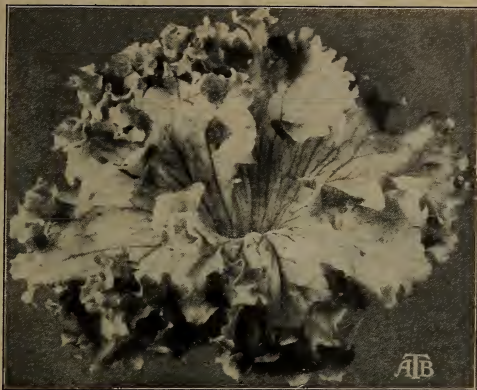
Boddington's Bird's-Eye. 4165. GS. This is a miniature Pepper, bearing a great profusion of scarlet berries well above the foliage. This proves an invaluable plant for Christmas, and is easily grown. 10

Celestial. 4166. HHA. Makes an excellent pot-plant for Christmas. It bears bright little red berries which are very hot, and are much relished by pet parrots. 10

HA, HP, etc. These abbreviations are a key to the cultural directions for flower seeds on pages 43 and 44



Pentstemon gloxinioïdes, Boddington's Hybrids



Petunia, Ruffled Giants

Petunias HHA

The ease with which these brilliant flowers are grown, the great wealth of blossoms, and their ability to grow and bloom under most unfavorable conditions, make the Petunia one of the most desirable annuals. Boddington's strains of all types are unsurpassed. The finer double and single varieties must be treated as per cultural directions for half-hardy annuals in the beginning of the Flower Seed section. The bedding varieties can be sown outdoors in May, as directed for hardy annuals.

SINGLE BEDDING or "BALCONY" VARIETIES

Very popular for sowing in masses out-of-doors.

Boddington's New Hybrids. 4183. For window- or Pkt. 5 pkts. e
porch-boxes, dry banks, terraces, or among rockwork these Petunias may be depended upon to supply an unsurpassed floral effect throughout summer. (See cover illustration.) \$0 25 \$1 00

Bar Harbor Beauty. 4180. One of the prettiest and most effective of all single Petunias; color a beautiful rose. Thousands of seedlings show not the slightest variation in color; on this account it is most effective in massing. 25 1 00

Blue Balcony. 4187. Velvety violet-blue; most effective. 25 1 00

Howard's Star. 4185. A rich crimson, showing a regular star in the center. 10 40

Rosy Morn. 4190. The very popular pink bedding Petunia, with white throat. 10 40

Inimitable Dwarf Compact Hybrids, Single. 4186. Flowers blotched and striped. 25 1 00

LARGE-FLOWERED SINGLE VARIETIES

Care should be taken to give each plant sufficient room to branch, so as to produce large blooms.

Ersine Park Belle. 4184. This is a remarkably pretty Pkt. 5 pkts.
Petunia, raised by Mr. E. J. Norman, of Lee, Mass.

The color is deep rose-pink; flowers as large again as our Bar Harbor Beauty, and slightly frilled; an excellent variety for bedding or for borders, and if seed-pods are removed will bloom the whole summer. . . . \$0 25 \$1 00

Ruffled Giants. 4191. A hand-fertilized selection of single fringed Petunias in a bewildering profusion of colors, some most beautifully veined and all handsomely ruffled. 25 1 00

Snowstorm. 4192. Pure white, single. This variety comes true from seed. 25 1 00

DOUBLE VARIETIES

Boddington's Double Fringed, Mixed. 4175. Our double Pkt.

Petunias have reached the highest standard of excellence, and may be confidently relied on to produce a large proportion of double flowers of exquisite beauty and great size. It is important to prick out the smallest seedlings as they usually give the finest double flowers. ½pkt. 60 cts. \$1 00

Double Fringed Rosea. 4177. This variety is of the giant double-flowering class of the Fringed Perfection type; color of the flowers a delightful soft pink and pink and white mottled. 1 00

Double Snowball. 4178. The finest double pure white. 1 00



Phlox Drummondii grandiflora

Phlox (Drummondii grandiflora) HA

For brilliant effect and continuous blooming in the flower-garden the Phlox cannot be surpassed. They should be sown outdoors in May, in a situation well open to the sun, and they will flower and be a mass of color in July and continue until late autumn. Seeds may be sown in a hotbed in March and flowers be had in June.

TALL VARIETIES HA

This is the finest type, having the largest heads of bloom as well as the largest individual flowers; of strong, sturdy growth, attaining a height of about 15 inches.

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.
Splendens. 4206. Dazzling scarlet, with large white eye.	\$0 10	\$0 75
Alba. 4207. Pure white.	10	75
Carnea. 4208. Pale blush.	10	
Coccinea. 4209. True scarlet.	15	1 00
Chamois-Rose. 4210. Shell-pink.	10	75
Isabellina. 4211. Yellow or primrose.	15	1 00
Leopoldii. 4212. Scarlet, white eye.	15	1 00
Oculata. 4213. White, purple eye.	10	75
Radowitzii. 4214. Rose and white striped.	15	1 00
Mixed. 4215. All above varieties.	10	60
COLLECTION. 4221. 1 pkt. each of 5 assorted varieties, 50 cts.		
COLLECTION. 4222. 1 pkt. each of 10 varieties, \$1.		

DWARF VARIETIES HA

This type resembles the tall sorts offered in size of blooms but the plants are dwarfier in habit (about 8 inches high).

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.
Apricot. 4225. Splendid color.	\$0 10	\$1 25
Chamois-Rose. 4226. Shell-pink.	10	1 25
Cinnabarina. 4227. Beautiful vermilion.	10	1 25
Dark Blue. 4228.	10	1 25
Fireball. 4229. Dazzling scarlet.	10	1 25
White. 4230. Large flower.	10	1 25
Scarlet. 4231.	10	1 25
Finest Mixed. 4232. All the above colors.	10	1 00

COLLECTION. 4233. One pkt. each of 6 varieties, 50 cts.

Star of Quединburg. 4235. Of dwarf habit; very pretty, star-shaped flowers. Mixed colors.

10 1 00

PHLOX, continued HARDY VARIETIES HP

Magnificent, hardy, flowering plants, growing into strong bushes from 2 to 3 feet high, bearing immense heads of flowers of lovely shades of color.

Pkt.
Large-flowering Hybrids, Tall Mixed. 4205.....\$0 10

Phacelia

Campanularia. 4200. Very showy hardy annual, with bright blue, bell-shaped flowers. One of the earliest annuals to bloom, and lasts in perfection a long time. 9 inches. 25

Physalis HP

Francheti (Chinese Lantern Plant; Winter Cherry). 4236. Very pretty red-podded plants. 10

Physostegia HP

Virginica (False Dragonhead). 4237. 3½ feet. 10



Pink, Mrs. Sinkins

Pinks, Double HP

Homer (Hybrid Red Clove Carnation). 4240. Fine double; Pkt. dark rose with crimson center. \$0 50

Mrs. Sinkins (Hybrid White Clove Carnation). 4241. 50

See also Carnation and Dianthus

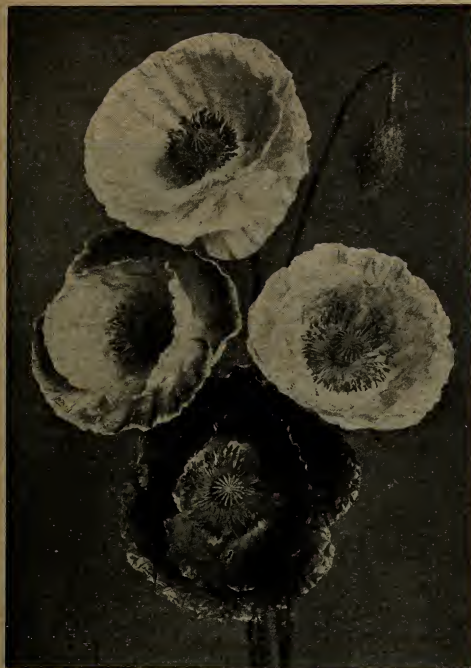
Platycodon (Japanese Bellflower). See WAHLENBERGIA and CAMPANULA.

Polemonium (Jacob's Ladder) HP

Pkt.
Ceruleum album. 4251. White. June to October. 1 foot. \$0 10

Ceruleum grandiflorum. 4252. Deep blue. June to Oct. 1 foot. 10

Richardsonii. 4253. Sky-blue. June and July. 1 foot. 10



Single Shirley Poppies

Poppies HA and HP

Poppies are so easily grown that the splendid strains offered below should have a place in every garden. Plants are of quick growth and produce a wealth of gorgeous blossoms. Seed should be sown thinly in drills or broadcast where plants are to stand, early in spring. They start best while the soil is still cool and are quite difficult to transplant. As seed is very small, it should be sown thinly and barely covered from view. When well started, plants should be thinned out to stand 6 to 8 inches apart.

Hardy Annual Varieties

SINGLE ANNUAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.
Admiral Poppy. 4269. Brilliant scarlet and white. These two colors form an extremely telling contrast, similar to that seen in the variety Danebrog. 3 pkts. 25c.	\$0 10	
Danebrog. 4270. Large flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silver spot on each of the petals.	05	\$0 25
English Scarlet. 4271. The variety that grows in the "cornfields" of England. 4 pkts. 15 cts.	05	50
The Tulip (Glaucum). 4274. This variety grows about 1 foot in height and resembles a Duc Van Thol Tulip.	05	50
Fine Single Mixed. 4276. Brilliant colors.	05	20

DOUBLE ANNUAL VARIETIES

American Flag. 4300. About 2 feet high, well branched, bearing freely large flowers; a pure white ground, margined dark orange-scarlet; robust grower.	05	50
Carnation-flowered. 4302. Flowers round, very double and with finely fringed petals. Finest mixed. 2 feet.	05	30
Japanese Pompon. 4304. Very free-blooming; small.	05	75
Pansy-flowered. 4305. Finest mixed. 2 feet.	05	20
Ranunculus, or French. 4306. Choice mixed.	05	25
Rosy Pink. 4308. Pretty pink.	05	35
The Mikado. 4309. The petals are cut and fringed; pure white at the back, fringed edges brilliant scarlet.	05	35
White Swan. 4310. Pure double white, fringed.	05	35

SINGLE SHIRLEY POPPIES HA

Brilliant, dazzling colorings and wonderful variety; very effective for display in the garden or for cut-flowers. Shirley Poppies can be sown in the late summer for fall flowering.			
Pkt.	Oz.	40c.	50c.
Apricot-White. 4280.	\$0 15	\$0 55	\$2 00
Deep Apricot. 4282.	15	55	2 00
Orange-Pink and White. 4285.	15	55	2 00
Orange-Pink, White Center. 4286.	15	55	2 00
Pure White. 4288.	15	55	2 00
Rosy Scarlet, White Base. 4291.	15	55	2 00
White, Shaded Pink. 4293.	15	55	2 00
White, Salmon-Pink Edge. 4294.	15	55	2 00
Finest Mixed. 4297.	15	55	2 00
COLLECTION. 4296. One pkt. each of 8 varieties, \$1.25.			

DOUBLE SHIRLEY POPPIES HA

Queen. 4312. A lovely new strain of hardy annual Poppies of the Shirley type, but flowers double and semi-double, measuring 3 to 3½ inches across, of the most delicate and brilliant colors, all showing yellow anthers. They grow 2 feet high, are light and graceful, and of great decorative value for cutting.	Pkt.	3 pkts.	\$1.25.	\$0 50
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Hardy Perennial Varieties

ICELAND POPPIES (*Papaver nudicaule*) HP

While these are hardy perennials, they flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green fern-like foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion; most useful for cutting, for which purpose pick when in bud, and, if the seed-pods are picked off, continue in flower the entire season. They remain evergreen throughout the winter, coming into bloom early the following spring.

	Pkt.	½oz.
Bright Yellow. 4131.	\$0 10	\$0 35
Pure White. 4129.	10	35
Orange-Scarlet. 4130.	10	35
Finest Mixed. 4132. All colors.	10	35

ORIENTAL POPPIES (*Papaver orientale*) HP

Oriental Poppies should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July and August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. When this fall growth starts is the time they should be transplanted to their permanent flowering quarters. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their annual resting period. 3 feet.

	Pkt.	½oz.
Blush Queen. 4135. Pink.	\$0 15	\$1 00
Brightness. 4136. Scarlet.	15	1 00
Brilliant. 4137. Crimson.	15	1 00
Colosseum. 4138. Deep scarlet.	15	1 00
Goliath. 4139. Crimson.	15	1 00
Grand Mogul. 4140. Crimson.	15	1 00
Mammoth. 4141. Scarlet.	15	1 00
Parkmanii. 4142. Scarlet.	15	1 00
Prince of Orange. 4143. Orange.	15	1 00
Royal Scarlet. 4144. Scarlet.	15	1 00
Salmon Queen. 4145. Salmon.	15	1 00
Tulby. 4146. Salmon.	15	1 00
Mixed. 4147.	15	1 00

COLLECTION. 4148. One pkt. each of the above 12 Oriental Poppies, \$1.50.

Portulaca HA

This is one of the most popular dwarf annual plants in cultivation. It is suitable for edgings or carpeting beds or rockwork. It thrives best in sunny position and is very easily raised from seed sown rather late, when the ground is warm. The seed being so small, we recommend mixing it with some fine, dry sand; by so doing it distributes the seed more thinly and more evenly over a given surface. The colors are very brilliant and the flowers somewhat resemble small roses.

	Pkt.	40c.	50c.
Single Rose. 4313.	\$0 10	\$0 50	
Single Scarlet. 4313A.	10	50	
Single White. 4313B.	10	50	
Single Yellow. 4314.	10	50	
Single Mixed. 4315.	10	50	
Double Mixed. 4316.	10	1 25	

HA, HP, etc. These abbreviations are a key to the cultural directions for flower seeds on pages 43 and 44



Primula sinensis, Duchess

Primula sinensis TA

Our *Primula sinensis* seed has been specially grown for us by the most celebrated English Primula specialist. The flowers are remarkable, not only for size, beauty, and brilliancy of the colors, but for the great substance of the petals. Considerable care is necessary to secure the successful germination of the seed. The most suitable periods for sowing are January to May for autumn, and June to August for spring blooming. Shallow pans, well drained, are the best, the soil consisting of sandy loam and leaf-mold, worked through a fine sieve; the pans when thus prepared, should be well watered before the seed is sown. Only a slight covering of soil or sand is needed. What has most to be guarded against is drought; the soil should be kept in as equitable a degree of moisture as possible, never being on the dry side. We attribute more failures to this cause than to any other. Just at the time when the seed commences to germinate the least departure from this is fatal.

SINGLE VARIETIES

	$\frac{1}{2}$ pkt.	Pkt.
Blush-White. 4320. Blooms of great substance.	\$0 60	\$1 00
Duchess. 4326. Large, pure white flowers, with zone of bright rosy carmine, surrounding a clear yellow eye.	60	1 00
Orange King. 4329. Orange-salmon, edged terra-cotta.	60	1 00
Queen Alexandra. 4330. Large; pure white; petals very solid and erect; robust foliage, with red stems.	60	1 00
Rose Giant. 4331. Very fine rich color.	60	1 00
True Blue. 4332. Rich dark blue; of large size.	60	1 00
Giant Scarlet. 4335. Blooms large, beautifully frimbriated.	60	1 00
Crimson King. 4327. The deepest and richest crimson-scarlet color in Primulas.	60	1 00
Ruby Queen. 4340. One of the finest of the deep reds.	60	1 00
Salmon Giant. 4341. Large petals of great substance.	60	1 00
Matchless Single Mixed. 4339. This selection includes all the finest Giant Single Primulas.	60	1 00

DOUBLE VARIETIES

Blue. 4345.	60	1 00
Crimson. 4346.	60	1 00
Pink. 4347.	60	1 00
Scarlet. 4348. Superb.	60	1 00
White. 4349.	60	1 00
Matchless Double Mixed. 4350.	60	1 00

At the International Flower Shows held in New York, the highest honors in the Primula classes for five consecutive years have been won by growers using Boddington's strains of Primulas.

PRIMULA (SINENSIS) STELLATA TA

We offer a greatly improved strain, saved by a leading British specialist. They make excellent pot-plants for decorative purposes.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ pkt.	Pkt.		$\frac{1}{2}$ pkt.	Pkt.
Blue Star. 4355.	\$0 60	\$1 00	Red Star. 4358.	\$0 60	\$1 00
Pink Star. 4356.	60	1 00	Salmon Star. 4359.	60	1 00
Purple Star. 4357.	60	1 00	White Star. 4360.	60	1 00
Star, Choicest Mixture. 4361.	60	1 00			



Primula obconica gigantea

PRIMULA OBCONICA GIGANTEA TA

One of the most useful Primulas for pot culture or for the open border during the summer months. To obtain good plants for winter and early spring flowering, the seed should be sown in warmth the previous April or May, and wintered in a cool greenhouse or frame.

Bureka. 4369. The best of all strains of <i>Primula obconica</i> . Pkt. 3 pkts.		
This British introduction is far superior to anything the German specialists have so far produced. The colors range from pink to deep crimson.	\$0 50	\$1 25
Alba. 4370. Free-blooming; pure white.	50	1 25
Kermesina. 4371. Beautiful crimson shades.	50	1 25
Lilacina. 4372. Beautiful lilac.	50	1 25
Rosea. 4373. Lovely rose.	50	1 25
Primula obconica gigantea grandiflora. 4374. Mixed varieties, containing pure white to deep crimson.	50	1 25

GIANT BABY PRIMROSE (*Primula malacoides*) HHP

Malacoides. 4386. The plants branch very freely. The flowers, which are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, are of a pretty light lilac, and are borne in whorls on long stems. If grown in a greenhouse, can be had in bloom in four months after sowing.	50	1 25
Malacoides alba. 4385. The white variety of the foregoing species; very chaste and beautiful as a plant or cut-flower.	50	1 25
Malacoides superba. 4388. Deep rosy pink.	50	1 25
Malacoides Kiluna. 4389. This is a reselection from <i>Primula malacoides superba</i> and has excited much favorable comment for the last three years at the New York International Spring Flower Show. The flowers vary in color from light rose to the brightest carmine-rose, and are superior in size of flower, habit of growth, and substance.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. 60 cts.	1 00

PRIMULA, HALF HARDY HHP

Forbesii (Baby Primrose). 4400. Rosy mauve.	Pkt. \$0 25
Kewensis (Giant Buttercup). 4402. This plant is a strong grower, with bright green leaves and numerous erect flower-scapes, 10 to 18 inches in height, producing flowers in whorls at intervals along their whole length. The flowers are fragrant, bright yellow in color, nearly an inch in diameter, with a slender tube and spreading limb.	1/2 pkt. 60 cts. 1 00

PRIMULA, HARDY HP

Hardy Primulas are most suitable plants for rock and alpine gardens. The family is now so large that it is possible to have the different species in flower almost six months of the year. With slight protection the following Primulas will survive the winter.

Auricula. 4407. Mixed.	Pkt. \$0 25
Japonica. 4414. Pure white.	15
Japonica, Mrs. Scott Elliot's Strain. 4413. The colors range from pure white through all shades of pink to deep crimson. The plants are extremely robust, having flower-stems carrying fine heads of bloom of various colors, and frequently attaining a height of 3 feet and over. The leaves are very large and handsome. Perfectly hardy with a little protection of leaves or straw.	3 pkts. \$1.25. 50
Vulgaris (English Primrose). 4420. Yellow.	1/2 oz. 50 cts. 10

Polyanthus Primrose (*Primula elatior*) HP

Giant Blue. 4258.	25
Giant Crimson. 4259.	25
Giant White. 4260.	25
Giant Yellow. 4261.	25
Gold-laced. 4262. Mixed. Spring. 10 inches.	25
Finest English Mixed. 4265. Mixed. Spring. 10 inches.	25
Primrose (Bunch-flowered Primrose). 4266. Mixed large-flowered bedding hybrids. Extra-choice strain.	25

Pueraria HP

Thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine). 4425. Very strong, hardy climber, making immense growth during the summer months. Grown chiefly for its foliage, which is very dense; quickly covers latticework or verandas, etc.

Pyrethrum

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE VARIETIES HHP

An exceedingly ornamental dwarf-growing yellow foliage plant, for edging and ribbon beds.

Aureum (Golden Feather). 4430. Bright yellow foliage; fine Pkt. for bedding. 1 foot. 3 pkts. 25 cts. \$0 10

FLOWERING VARIETIES HP

Uliginosum. 4435. White daisy-like flowers; very floriferous. 6 feet. 10

Hybridum fl.-pl. 4436. Double Pyrethrum. Beautiful aster-like flowers. All colors, from pure white to deep crimson. About 25 per cent come double; the remainder are fine singles. Choice Single Mixed. 4437. 15

Rehmannia HHP

Angulata. 4440. The flowers, which are freely produced on the upper third of the branches, resemble individually those of *Incarvillea Delavayi*. They are 3 inches in diameter, rose-purple in color, with a rich yellow throat spotted with purple. The plants are of easy culture, and flower within 9 months from the time of sowing the seed. 5 pkts. \$1. 25

Alba Perfecta. 4442. The large flowers, resembling those of the *Incarvillea*, are of a clear bright pink color, with a distinct pale throat, the markings of which vary considerably. 3 pkts. \$1. 35

Rhodanthe (Straw Flower) HA

A little-known plant, but very largely grown for the London Covent Garden Plant Market. Sow in 5- or 6-inch pots, and thin out to about ten plants. An intermediate temperature is all it requires. A most beautiful and attractive plant; pink and white; equally good for summer beds or borders, outside. Pkt. 4 pkts.

Maculata. 4445. Bright pink with crimson circle.	\$0 05
Maculata alba. 4446. Pure white; very beautiful.	05
Manglesii. 4447. Brilliant rose.	05
Finest Mixed. 4448.	05

Rcinus (Castor-Oil Bean) HA

From seed they quickly attain gigantic proportions, and are ornamental till destroyed by frost.

Bourbonensis arborea. 4450. Large and handsome green foliage. 15 feet.	\$0 05
Cambogensis. 4451. Red-maroon. 5 feet.	05
Communis. 4452. Large, green foliage. 6 feet.	25
Gibsonii. 4453. Dark purplish red foliage. 6 feet.	05
Lacinatus. 4454. Light green, deeply cut foliage. 5 feet 25	
Sanguineus tricolor. 4455. Red-spotted fruit in clusters; red foliage. 10 feet.	05
Zanzibarensis. 4461. From East Africa. Enormous leaves, varying from light green to purplish red. 7 feet.	05
Finest Mixed Varieties. 4456.	15

Rocket, Sweet. See Hesperis.

Romneya HHP

Coulteri. 4465. Large white California Matilija Poppy. Pkt. 3 pkts. 25 cts. \$0 10

Rudbeckia (Texas Coneflower)

These robust-growing plants are very popular for the perennial border. They are of very easy culture and produce showy flowers during summer and autumn.

Bicolor superba. 4470. HA. Bright yellow with black-purple center. 1 1/2 feet.	Pkt. \$0 10
Fulgida. 4471. HP. Small yellow flowers; very free.	10
Lacinata. 4472. HP. Yellow. 3 to 5 feet.	15
Newmannii. 4473. HP. Golden yellow with velvety maroon center. 2 feet.	15
Purpurea (<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>). 4474. HP. Hardy purple sunflower.	15

Saponaria HP

Ocymoides (Soapwort). 4525. Rose. Midsummer. 3/4 foot. 10

Saintpaulia HHP

Ionantha (African Violet). 4480. An interesting plant for greenhouse cultivation. The leaves, which are dark green, spread themselves laterally just over the soil, and form, as it were, a rosette, in the center of which springs up quite a bouquet of flowers, violet-like both in color and shape, 1 1/4 inches in diameter, and gracefully borne on stalks 2 to 3 inches high. 3 pkts. \$1.25. 50

Sensitive Plant (*Mimosa*) HHA

Pudica. 4575. The leaves, when touched, instantly fold up. 1 foot 10

Shamrock HP

True Irish. 4580. Small-leaved Shamrock. 1/4 oz. 40 cts. 10

Silene (Catchfly) HA

Free-blooming plants of easiest cultivation. Pkt. 4 pkts.

Armeria. 4585. Mixed colors.	\$0 05
Pendula. 4586. Dwarf rose. 6 inches.	05
Pendula alba. 4587. Dwarf white. 6 inches.	15

Smilax GP

Myrsiphyllum asparagoides. 4595. 1/2 oz. 20 cts. \$0 10

Medeola asparagoides myrtifolia. 4596. Baby Smilax for light effect. 50

Solanum (Jerusalem Cherry) GP

Capsicastrum. 4598. Covent Garden Strain. Upright; covered with scarlet berries during winter. \$0 10

Capsicastrum Melvini. 4599. A very bushy, compact plant, 12 to 15 inches high, covered with brilliant scarlet, conical-shaped berries about 1/2 inch in diameter. Sown in January or February will produce fine specimen plants full of fruit for the holidays. 6 pkts. \$1. 20



Salpiglossis, Emperor

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue) HHA

Few annual flowers contribute such a wealth of bloom from summer until cut down by frost. It is only of recent years that American gardeners have become better acquainted with this delightful annual. As a cut-flower it has become highly prized. The funnel-shaped flowers, facing upward, revealing their exquisite markings of either gold or silver veins running through the groundwork of the flowers, and their orchid-like appearance, make them instant favorites. For best results sow seed in a hotbed or sunny window, and when all danger of frost is past, place in the garden, allowing 6 inches between the plants.

EMPEROR VARIETIES

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	\$1 00
Crimson and Gold. 4485.....	\$0 10		
Dark Scarlet. 4486.....	10	1 00	
White and Yellow. 4487.....	10	1 00	
Nigra. 4488. Dark maroon.....	10	1 00	
Dark Crimson. 4489.....	10	1 00	
Rose and Gold. 4490.....	10	1 00	
Scarlet and Gold. 4491.....	10	1 00	
Yellow. 4492.....	10	1 00	
Violet and Gold. 4493.....	10	1 00	
Brown and Gold. 4494.....	10	1 00	
Mixed. 4496.....	10	1 00	

COLLECTION. 4497. One pkt. each of the above 10 varieties, 90 cts.

ORCHID-FLOWERED

Mixed. 4495. A superior strain with large, veined, funnel-shaped flowers, much prized for cutting; very showy in beds or borders. 3 feet. Finest mixed... 5 pkts. \$1 \$2 25

Senecio (Jacobæa) HA

Elegans, Double Mixed. 4572. Profuse-blooming hardy annuals with showy double flowers. Height, 9 inches..... 10



Salvia, Zurich

Salvia HHP

The Salvias have long been favorite bedding plants, also grown for conservatory decoration, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July to frost; seed should be sown as early as possible, either indoors or in a hotbed, and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm. May also be sown in the open ground in May.

America. 4505. A very early-flowering dwarf scarlet variety not excelled by any other kind in brilliance of color. Very free-blooming.....	5 pkts. \$1..	\$0 25
Farinacea (Light Blue Sage). 4515. HHP. Although classified as a perennial, it is best grown as an annual, and although seeds may not be sown until May out-of-doors, it begins to show blooms early in August. A unique flower. Its light blue color is very attractive. Unlike all other Salvias it is splendid for cutting. Plants grow 2 feet high and require 12 inches of space between plants.....		25
Patens. 4512. HHP. Rich, deep blue; fragrant.....		25
Patens compacta nana. 4513. HHP. Height 18 inches; blooms in July. Navy-blue.....	3 pkts. \$1..	35
Splendens. 4500. HHP. Bright scarlet spikes, varying from 16 to 24 inches in length.....	1/2 oz. \$1.25..	10
Splendens, Clara Bedman (Bonfire). 4504. HHP. The spikes stand out stiff and erect, while they bear from 20 to 30 flowers each. 1 1/2 feet.....	1/2 oz. \$1.75..	10
Zurich. 4511. HHP. A compact, very early and very free-flowering variety, 12 inches in height, with erect spikes covered with a mass of the most brilliant scarlet flowers. It commences to bloom early in June.....	1/2 oz. \$2..	25

Statice (Sea Lavender) HP

Deservedly increasing in popularity. Statice keeps in bloom for a long season and lasts well when cut. The light and graceful flowers are very effective when mixed with Helichrysum, etc.

	Pkt.	\$1 00
Incana hybrida. 4605. Violet. June to September. 4 inches.....	\$0 10	
Latifolia. 4608. Blue. June to September. 2 feet.....	10	
Sinensis. 4609. Yellow. June to September. 16 inches.....	10	
Suworowii. 4610. Rose. June to September. 18 inches.....	10	

Stevia GP

Serrata. 4615. Produces very graceful sprays of tiny pure white flowers; useful for winter flowering in the greenhouse. 2 feet..... 3 pkts. 25 cts. 10

Stokesia (Cornflower Aster) HP

Cyanea, Blue. 4709. Flowers July to October. 2 feet.....	10
Cyanea, White. 4710. Flowers continuously from July to frost. 2 feet.....	10



Boddington's Tall Double Scabiosa

Scabiosa HA

(Mourning Bride, Sweet Scabious, Pin-Cushion Flower, Egyptian Rose, Etc.)

A very showy, free-flowering plant, producing a great profusion of beautiful and richly colored flowers. The tall varieties are especially useful as cut-flowers. Seed can be sown in the spring any time after danger of frost is past. They grow about 2½ feet high, bloom early in July, and continue without interruption until frost.

ANNUAL TALL DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING

	Pkt.	Oz.
Black-Purple. 4530.....	\$0 10	\$1 00
Fire King. 4534.....	10	1 00
Flesh-Color. 4535.....	10	1 00
Lilac. 4536.....	10	1 00
Cherry-Red. 4532.....	10	1 00
Rose. 4538.....	10	1 00
The Fairy. 4539.....	10	1 00
Snowball. 4540.....	10	1 00
Mixed. 4543.....	10	1 00

COLLECTION. 4544. One pkt. each 8 separate varieties, 70 cts.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Dwarf Double Mixed. 4547.....	\$0 10	\$0 50

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.
Caucasica. 4548. Magnificent hardy perennial, with beautiful, large, light blue flowers. 2 feet.....	\$0 15
Caucasica perfecta alba. 4550. A splendid large flower, pure white; grand for cutting.....	25
Japonica. 4551. Lilac. Summer. 2 feet.....	25



Schizanthus Wisetonensis Boddingtonii

Schizanthus (Butterfly Flower) HHA

Elegant free-flowering annuals for pot culture in the greenhouse. Wisetonensis Boddingtonii. 4555. The flowers are Pkt. 3 pkts.

large and the colors show a wide range, including shades of yellow, apricot, pink, salmon, carmine, crimson, mauve and purple in various markings and combinations. In habit, the plants are very dwarf and bushy; invaluable for cutting. For four consecutive years, growers using this strain have been awarded the first prize for specimen Schizanthus at the International Flower Show in New York City.\$0 75 \$2 00

Wisetonensis, Hurst's Monarch Strain. 4561. One of the finest strains of large-flowered Schizanthus hybrids in existence, embracing a wide range of colors from almost pure white through delicate shades of pink to bright rose and crimson, also exquisite mauve and lavender tints, many beautifully blotched and penciled various darker shades, including bronze and chocolate. Fine compact habit.50 1 25

Wisetonensis, Rose and Amber Shades. 4564. Quite a new strain of pink and rose tints, most heavily blotched gold and bronze, but also contains some very delicate and pleasing self pinks.50 1 25

Retusius, Pink Beauty. 4562. Flowers are an exquisite shade of rose-pink, a pure self without any marking or shading whatever, and a distinct advance upon anything of this color amongst Schizanthus. As pot-plants most effective for grouping, and a really charming subject when cut for table decoration, the flowers being of good substance, lasting well and are equally effective either in natural or artificial light.75 2 00

Streptocarpus GP

A novel race of free-blooming greenhouse pot-plants, now in universal demand; bright, cheerful, lasting. The mixture we offer is a carefully fertilized strain. Sow in pans of rich soil in early spring, in heat, and pot off into small pots when large enough to handle. Keep the seed-pans moist.Pkt.

Choice Hybrids. 4711. Superb mixture, the latest type in all colors.3 pkts. \$1.25. \$0 50

Sunflowers. See Helianthus.



Lenox Stocks

The Lenox Stocks are among the best and most easily cultivated annuals, and will generously repay the little work and care required to grow them

Stocks HHA

Sown in March and April, this type of Stock will commence blooming in July. For culture, see Tender Annuals at the beginning of the Flower Seed Section. The Ten-Weeks' Stock are excellent for bedding, 15 inches.

LARGE-FLOWERING TEN-WEEKS

	Pkt.	1/2oz.
Brilliant Rose. 4620.....	\$0 25	\$1 00
Canary-Yellow. 4621.....	25	1 00
Crimson. 4622.....	25	1 00
Dark Purple. 4624.....	25	1 00
Dark Violet-Blue. 4625.....	25	1 00
Light Blue. 4627.....	25	1 00
Snow-White. 4629.....	25	1 00
Fine Mixed. 4630.....	25	1 00

COLLECTION. 4635. One pkt. each of above 7 varieties, \$1.50.

CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN

A splendid perpetual-blooming class. Sown in March or April they begin flowering in July, continuing till frost, and are especially valuable during September and October, when other flowers are scarce; they throw out numerous side branches, all bearing very double, fragrant flowers.

	Pkt.	1/2oz.
Apple Blossom. 4640. Light pink.....	\$0 25	\$1 00
Blue Jay. 4641. Light blue.....	25	1 00
Bridesmaid. 4642. Rose.....	25	1 00
Carmine. 4644. Crimson.....	25	1 00
Chamois. 4645. Soft yellow.....	25	1 00
Flamingo. 4646. Blood-red.....	25	1 00
Peach Blossom. 4647. Pink.....	25	1 00
Princess Alice. 4648. White.....	25	1 00
Violet. 4649. Dark blue.....	25	1 00
Mont Blanc. 4643. White.....	25	1 00
Mixed. 4650.....	25	1 00

COLLECTION. 4675. One pkt. each of above 10 varieties, \$2.

COLLECTION. 4676. One pkt. each of 6 varieties, \$1.25.

MAMMOTH-FLOWERING BEAUTY STOCKS

A magnificent recently developed strain of early-flowering Winter or Brompton Stocks, forming much-branched plants about 2 feet high and having numerous spikes of very large, double, delightfully fragrant flowers, they are of special value as pot plants for greenhouse decoration and for cutting during the dull winter months; for this purpose seed should be sown from July to September; if sown in February or March will produce plants that will bloom out-of-doors from midsummer till frost.

	Pkt.	1/2oz.
Abundance. 4688. Fine shade of carmine-rose, similar to Queen Alexandra but more floriferous.....	\$0 25	\$1 00
Almond Blossom. 4689. Blush-white.....	25	1 00
Beauty of Nice. 4690. Daybreak-pink; one of the best.....	25	1 00
Monte Carlo Canary-Yellow. 4691. Undoubtedly the finest yellow.....	25	1 00
Crimson King. 4692. The best of this color.....	25	1 00
Empress Augusta Victoria. 4693. Silvery lilac.....	25	1 00
Empress Elizabeth. 4694. Carmine-rose.....	25	1 00
Queen Alexandra. 4695. Delicate rosy lilac, a tint of incomparable beauty; for cut and bouquet work of exceptional value.....	25	1 00
Mauve King. 4697. Large deep mauve double flowers, richly scented.....	25	1 00

LENOX STOCKS

Especially valuable for cut-flowers; a distinct strain of the Winter-flowering or Beauty Stocks, developed by the expert gardeners in Berkshire County, Mass. Seed should be sown from July to September for winter flowering under glass and in February and March for plants to bloom from midsummer to late autumn.

	Pkt.	1/2oz.
White. 4698.....	\$0 25	\$2 50
Pink. 4699.....	25	2 50
Lavender. 4700.....	25	2 50
Purple. 4701.....	25	2 50
Yellow. 4702.....	25	2 50
Mixed. 4703.....	25	2 50

CULTURAL LEAFLETS

If you are in need of special cultural information, refer to the complete list of cultural leaflets printed on the order sheet accompanying this catalogue. We send them free to customers.

Sweet Peas

Our packets, containing 40 to 50 seeds, sow 5 feet of row; 1 ounce sows 50 feet of row. We send free with orders, on request, our cultural leaflet, "Sweet Peas Outdoors."

HOW TO GROW SWEET PEAS

Sow Early. Sweet Peas will produce their strongest roots during the cool, moist months of the spring, so that the sowing should take place as soon as the land can be worked. About St. Patrick's Day is the best time in the latitude of New York. A little frost will do no harm to Sweet Peas. The ground where Sweet Peas are to be grown should be well prepared—if possible, the fall previous. Deep spading is very essential, for the roots love to penetrate the soil deeply. Mix thoroughly in the soil a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, or, failing that, use sheep manure, which we can always supply. After the soil has been carefully smoothed and raked, draw a line for a straight row and sow the seeds about 1 inch apart. Do not cover the seeds with more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil. Firm them gently in the soil with the back of the rake. Considerable benefit has been noted from the use of Mulford's Inoculating Culture. We can supply a special Culture for Sweet Peas, Price, 25 cts. per bottle, enough for any garden. For full particulars see Fertilizers.

Watering. Sweet Peas must be constantly supplied with moisture to do well, and we suggest the following: On either side of the row of Sweet Peas (6 inches away from the plant) dig a trench 6 inches deep and fill same with 5 inches of well-decayed stable manure. During dry weather, let the hose run into these trenches long enough to fill them up completely at least once a day and your Sweet Peas will never suffer.

Supports. For supporting the vines, use either "brush" (that is, branches of birch trees) or large-mesh wire netting held by posts; the brush or the netting should run at least 5 feet above the ground. Erect supports before the seedlings are 4 inches high and it is better to have this done at the time the seed is sown.

Insect Enemies. The greatest enemy of young Sweet Peas is the cutworm. It usually takes the young shoots as soon as they appear, and while some plants will send out new shoots and grow again after being cut off, most of them are cut too far down and ruined. A sprinkling of Slug Shot or slaked lime over the row or watering with lime water helps to keep out the cutworms. A handful of grass dipped in a solution of paris green will sometimes attract and exterminate the worms. If Sweet Peas should be attacked by the green, black, or white fly, they should be thoroughly sprayed with Aphine Insecticide.

PURE WHITE

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Constance Hinton. 5054. Decidedly the best black-seeded white variety. The flowers are of largest size, best Spencer form, and usually produced in furrows on long stout stems. . . .	\$0 15	\$0 70	\$2 00
Etta Dyke. 5110. Pure white Spencer; large, bold. . . .	10	70	2 00
Edna May, Improved. 5094. Very large pure white. Undoubtedly the best white for show purposes. . . .	10	70	2 00
White Spencer. 5364. The standard pure white	10	50	1 50
Nora Unwin. 5252. Very free-flowering white, of robust growth; very popular with the florist. . . .	10	25	75

PALE YELLOW AND PRIMROSE

Clara Curtis. 5050. A beautiful, large, cream-yellow flower. . . .	10	70	2 00
Dobbie's Cream. 5074. Beautifully frilled primrose. . . .	10	70	2 00
Ethel Roosevelt. 5108. The ground-color is a soft, pleasing primrose, or straw-color, overlaid with dainty flakes and splashes of bluish-crimson. . . .	10	70	2 00
Floradale Fairy. 5121. Primrose self. . . .	15	2 00	7 00
Mrs. Damerun. 5226. One of the best cream-yellow. . . .	15	2 00	7 00
Primrose Beauty. 5274. A deep cream Spencer of the most perfect shape. . . .	15	2 00	7 00
Primrose Spencer. 5276. Creamy yellow. . . .	10	70	2 00
Queen Victoria Spencer. 5292. The background is quite a deep primrose, flushed with rose. . . .	10	70	2 00

LIGHT PINK AND PINK

Agriola. 5022. The flowers are of white, delicately suffused soft silvery lilac. . . .	10	70	2 00
Annie Bownass. 5007. A beautiful bright pink, heavily suffused salmon, and amber on white ground. One of the best in cream-pink. . . .	15	2 00	6 00
Countess Spencer. 5058. The original Giant-flowered Spencer with finest waved standard and clear pink wings; almost a self-color and one of the best. . . .	10	70	2 00
Charm. 5048. The flowers are a glistening, pure snow-white, suffused with bluish-pink. . . .	10	70	2 00
Daisybud. 5082. A combination of apple-blossom tints with a suggestion of cream-pink. Very large. Packets only, containing 12 seeds. . . .	35		



Spencer Type
of Sweet
Peas

SWEET PEAS, LIGHT PINK AND PINK, continued

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Decorator. 5072. The color is rich rose overlaid Pkt. with terra-cotta, intensified to deep bright orange at base of wings. . . .	\$0 10	\$0 70
Elfrida Pearson. 5100. The color is a lovely pink throughout, the buds and flowers being tinted with salmon-pink. . . .	10	75
Florence Morse Spencer. 5124. Delicate blush, with pink margin. . . .	10	70
Geo. Herbert. 5142. Rose, with deep scarlet wings. . . .	10	35
Hawlmart Pink. 5149. The standard is clear salmon, the wings almost rose-pink. The long stems are strong and graceful, carrying four and even five blossoms. Packets only, containing 12 seeds. . . .	50	
Hercules. 5152. Giant; pale rosy pink; of extraordinary size and substance. . . .	15	70
Lady Evelyn Eyre. 5190. A lovely shade of bluish-pink, the standards being broad, of good substance, and delightfully waved and frilled. . . .	10	70
Lovely Spencer. 5194. Bright pink at the base, and shades to soft blush at the edges. . . .	10	70
Prince George. 5280. Standard lilac-rose, deepening to red at base, with wings violet-rose. . . .	10	70

LIGHT PINK, BUFF AND PINK

Constance Oliver. 5056. Pink, overlaid with cream. . . .	10	70
Doris Usher. 5084. Salmon-pink on cream ground. . . .	10	70
Hilary Christy. 5154. Standard frosted orange-cream with cretulated fiery scarlet edge, wings rosy carmine, keel delicate fawn lemon. . . .	10	1 00
Margaret Allee. 5200. The color is warm salmon-pink, perfectly suffused over a cream ground. . . .	10	40
May Campbell. 5210. The ground-color throughout is cream, the standard being beautifully marbled in the center with soft carmine. . . .	10	1 00
Mina Burnaby. 5225. The standard has a band of bright shrimp with a slight suffusion of salmon. The wings are cream suffused with pale pink. The whole flower has a satin sheen. . . .	15	2 00
Mrs. Hugh Dickson. 5234. A cream-pink Spencer on buff ground. . . .	10	70
Mrs. Routzahn Spencer. 5238. The blending shades of soft rose and buff and primrose, with a decided rose edge. . . .	10	70

SWEET PEAS, ORANGE-PINK AND SALMON

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.
Barbara. 5020. Very fine salmon.....	10	\$1 00	\$3 00
Beryl. 5027. Very charming variety of a rich, soft salmon-pink color, shaded buff.....	15	1 50	4 50
Carene. 5044. Rich orange.....	15	75	
Earl Spencer. 5090. Beautiful orange or salmon-orange self.....	10	70	2 00
Helen Lewis. 5148. Fine orange-pink.....	10	70	2 00
John Porter. 5173. The standard is of a very rich orange-salmon shade, and the wings salmon-rose. An improved Edron Beauty.....	15	1 50	4 50
Robert Sydenham. 5306. Bright orange-salmon, self-colored, rather lighter than the Stirling Stent and deeper than Melba or Barbara.....	10	1 00	2 50
Stirling Stent. 5328. Salmon-orange.....	10	70	2 00
Thomas Stevenson. 5346. Orange-scarlet.....	10	30	1 00

PINK AND WHITE BICOLOR

Apple Blossom Spencer. 5008. Rose and blush-pink; nicely waved.....	10	50	1 50
Blanchet Ferry Spencer. 5030. Pale rosy standard; white wings.....	10	70	2 00
Mrs. Cuthbertson. 5228. The standard is a clear rose-pink in color, wings white, slightly flushed light rose.....	10	70	2 00

SCARLET AND CRIMSON

Charity. 5045. Brilliant crimson; giant flowers. A decided improvement on King Edward. Awarded the National Sweet Pea Society's prize for the best seedling, 1916.....	15	2 00	7 00
Edward Cowdy. 5097. Bright, fiery orange-scarlet.....	15	1 00	3 00
Fiery Cross. 5120. Scorching fire-red, or scarlet without any shading. Does not scorch or burn even in periods of intense sunshine.....	15	1 50	4 50
George Stark Improved. 5144. Very popular scarlet variety..... 2 pkts. 25 cts.....	15		
King Edward Spencer. 5180. The well-known scarlet Spencer.....	10	1 00	3 00
Maud Holmes (Sunproof Crimson Spencer). 5208. Brilliant crimson, both standard and wings being well waved.....	15	1 00	3 00
May Unwin. 5223. Large; orange-scarlet.....	15	2 00	7 00
Mrs. Duncan. 5232. A fine sunproof crimson-scarlet of good size and shape.....	15	2 00	7 00
Red Isobel. 5303. One of the best of the scarlet sunproof crimsons.....	15	2 00	7 00
Vermilion Brilliant. 5350. The most brilliant iridescent scarlet Spencer yet produced.....	15	1 00	3 00

ROSE-CRIMSON

Edith Taylor. 5092. A very distinct, rosy cerise or salmon-rose, waved self.....	10	1 00	3 00
Hope. 5156. Soft rose; very vigorous and free. Superior to Edith Taylor and Illuminator. Faith and Hope were awarded the British National Sweet Pea Society's prize for the best seedlings, 1916.....	15	2 00	7 00
Ian Hamilton. 5161. Brilliant scarlet-cerise; sun proof; fine bold upright standard, nicely waved. Its color quite glows in the sun. Vigorous in growth and free flowering.....	15	2 00	7 00
Illuminator. 5160. Salmon-orange and bright cerise-pink.....	10	80	2 50
Marie Corelli. 5202. Flowers brilliant rose-carmine.....	10	30	1 00
Rosabelle. 5307. A distinct shade of rose.....	10	70	2 00
Verdun. 5348. The standard is pure rich rose-crimson, while the wings are deep rose. Extremely vigorous and four-bloom sprays are abundant.....	15	2 00	7 00

LAVENDER AND MAUVE

Alfred Watkins. 5023. Light lavender without any rose suffusion. It makes an ideal bunch for exhibition purposes.....	10	70	2 00
Asta Ohn Spencer. 5012. Lavender, suffused or tinted with mauve.....	10	70	2 00
Bertrand Deal, Improved. 5026. Pale rosy lilac; of immense size.....	15	1 00	3 00
Brocade. 5022. A pleasing combination of rosy lavender, rose-pink and salmon with a satiny finish. Very large flowers on strong stems. In packets only, containing 12 seeds.....	35		
Charles Foster. 5046. A peculiar combination of mauve and pink; very distinct.....	10	70	2 00
Faith. 5112. Beautiful clear lavender; very vigorous, giving all fours; perfect form. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society, 1916.....	15	2 00	7 00

SWEET PEAS, LAVENDER AND MAUVE, continued

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.
Florence Nightingale. 5126. The color is most charming, soft and yet rich lavender, which is enlivened by a very faint sheen of rose-pink.....	10	\$0 70	\$2 00
Frank Dolby. 5128. Lovely-pale blue.....	10	25	75
General Townsend. 5141. Deep rosy mauve; very large; grand for exhibition.....	15	2 00	7 00
Margaret Madison. 5220. A clear azure-blue self. Masterpiece. 5206. Rich lavender; flowers very large.....	10	1 00	3 00
Orchid. 5262. The color is rich, deep lavender throughout, slightly suffused pink on both standard and wings.....	10	70	2 00
Rosina. 5308. Standard bright rosy heliotrope; wings bluish heliotrope on a cream ground.....	10	70	2 00
R. F. Felton. 5300. One of the best lavenders; large flower; perfect shape.....	15	1 00	3 50
Victory. 5354. The standard is heliotrope flushed hydrangea-pink, wings lavender. Four- and five-bloom sprays are invariably produced.....	15	2 00	7 00

PICOTEE-EDGED

Blue Picotee. 5038. White ground, with narrow edge of violet-blue.....	15	2 00	7 00
Cherub. 5049. Rich cream ground, charmingly edged bright rose.....	15	75	2 25
Dainty Spencer. 5070. White, with a pink edge, more defined at the back.....	10	70	2 00
Jean Ireland. 5170. The color is creamy buff, the fine broad standard and wings being beautifully edged and shaded with carmine-rose.....	15	75	2 25
Mrs. C. W. Breadmore. 5230. A grand flower, creamy buff ground margined with rich rose.....	10	70	2 00
Mrs. Townsend. 5236. White, with a clear picotee edge of blue around both standard and wings.....	10	70	2 00

BLUE AND PURPLE

Blue Gem. 5032. A beautiful shade of mid-blue. The fine flowers usually borne in "fours" on long stems.....	10	70	2 00
Captain of the Blues Spencer. 5040. Standard purple, wings bright blue.....	10	70	2 00
Flores Norton Spencer. 5122. Bright blue, with a little tint of purple.....	10	70	2 00
Marks Try. 5203. Violet-purple wings, deep magenta standard.....	10	70	2 00
Royal Purple. 5310. Royal purple color; great distinctiveness and size.....	10	75	2 25
Wedgwood. 5360. Silvery blue.....	10	1 00	3 00

MAROON

Arthur Green. 5010. A light purple-maroon of waved or Spencer form.....	10	70	3 00
Black Knight Spencer. 5028. Dark bronze.....	10	70	2 00
King Manel. 5181. Large; rich, deep maroon.....	10	70	2 00
Nubian. 5256. Deep chocolate self; one of the best.....	10	70	2 00
Red Chief, Improved. 5304. Mahogany shaded orange; very strong grower; four flowers on nearly every stem, sometimes five.....	15	2 00	7 00

STRIPED AND MOTTLED

America Spencer. 5004. A grand flower. Scarlet striped.....	10	70	2 00
Aurora Spencer. 5014. Cream-white, flaked and mottled rich orange-salmon.....	10	70	2 00
Jessie Cuthbertson. 5172. Pink-striped on cream ground.....	10	70	2 00
Loyalty. 5166. Royal blue flakes on white ground.....	10	70	2 00
Senator Spencer. 5324. Deep claret and chocolate, striped and flaked on a ground of light heliotrope.....	10	70	2 00

Spencer Sweet Peas in Mixture

Many of our customers do not have sufficient room to plant a great number of varieties of Sweet Peas in separate colors, and for that reason prefer to use a mixture. We offer below the finest mixture of the several types. This mixture contains the cream of the very finest named Spencer varieties, including many recent novelties and several superb new seedlings not yet introduced. It is the very best blend possible to produce today and will surely delight all who want a variety of colors.

Spencer Sweet Peas Mixed. 5380. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/2oz. 20 cts., oz. 30 cts., 2 ozs. 50 cts., 1/4lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

Early or Winter-Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

BLOOM FOUR WEEKS EARLIER THAN OTHER VARIETIES

Especially recommended for outdoor planting in states south of New York, where they succeed much better than the regular type of Sweet Peas, which require a cool climate for their best development.

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.
Apricot Orchid. 4782. Soft apricot, satin sheen . . .	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$1 50
Bohemian Girl. 4784. Self pink, with light scarlet bluish . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Bridal Veil. 4786. Pure white. White seeded . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Christmas Pink Orchid. 4822. Standard bright pink, wings white, an improvement over the Pink and White Orchid.	25	1 00	1 50
Early Asta Ohn. 4781. Identical in color and size of blossom to the well-known summer-flowering Asta Ohn. A very popular lavender . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Miss Florence Roland. 4834. Fine, light salmon-pink . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Morning Star. 4830. Exceptionally large shell-pink . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Mrs. A. A. Skach. 4792. Clear, bright pink . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Mrs. M. Spanolin. 4796. Double; white. Black-seeded . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Mrs. John M. Barker. 4794. The standard is lilac, glistening dark rose, wings light blue on white ground . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Orange Orchid. 4798. Standard orange, wings dark salmon-pink . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Orchid Beauty. 4800. Dark rose-pink, with orange bluish . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Pink-and-White Orchid. 4802 . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Red Orchid. 4836. Bright cherry-red, very fine shape, large and free bloomer . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Rose Queen. 4804. A pink of sterling merit and of most pleasing shade. Size, length of stem, cannot be improved upon . . . ½oz. \$1.50 . . .	50	2 00	3 00
The Czar. 4844. Standard rose, wings white, mottled with pink; strong grower . . .	25	1 00	1 50
Venus. 4805. Standard slightly bluish-pink; in winter white . . .	25	1 00	1 50
White Orchid. 4808. Pure white; has stood the most critical tests . . .	25	1 00	1 50

MIXED SPENCERS, WINTER-FLOWERING \$399

Containing many of the best and most expensive sorts in a wide range of color. Pkt. (50 seeds) 25 cts., ½oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50, ¼lb. \$5.

Australian Early or Winter-Flowering Sweet Peas

Packets contain 50 seeds unless otherwise noted

	Pkt.	½oz.	¾oz.
Albury Lavender. 4850. Beautiful shade . . .	\$0 50	\$1 00	\$1 75
Blue Flaked. 4853. Rich deep blue, lavishly penciled over a delicate gray-white ground. One of the best	50	1 00	1 75
Concord Charm. 4856. White and blue-white wings, light heliotrope standard, shading to nearly white, large and of the best Spencer form . . .	50	1 00	1 75
Concord Countess Improved. 4851. Shell-pink, graduating to a lighter tint at the base of the standard and wings, adding additional charm to this variety. (35 seeds in Pkt.) . . .	50	1 25	2 00
Concord Coquette. 4864. White ground, faintly marked and mottled light rosy carmine, the standard showing the color rather more heavily than the wings, true Spencer form, good stems, carrying three and four blooms . . .	50	1 00	1 75
Concord Daybreak. 4868. On opening the bud is cream with standard heavily edged buff-pink. As the flower opens the cream changes to almost white, and the cream-pink edging to a faint rosy tinge; largest size and finest Spencer form. Stems long and wiry, carrying three and sometimes four on a stem; one of the finest varieties . . .	50	1 00	1 75
Concord Exquisite. 4862. Pale pink on rich cream ground; three on stem, of perfect form. (35 seeds in Pkt.) . . .	50	1 25	2 00
Cerulea. 4876. A glorious Sweet Pea of the most delightful shades of delicate sky-blue. The blooms are of good open form, three on a stem . . .	50	1 00	1 75



Boddington's Re-selected Winter-Flowering Spencers

AUSTRALIAN EARLY SWEET PEAS, continued

	Pkt.	½oz.	¾oz.
Concord Purple. 4854. On first opening, a delightful shade of mauvy purple, changing, as the flower ages, to purple-blue. The flowers are enormous, of perfect Spencer form and great substance . . .	\$0 50	\$1 00	\$1 75
Concord Radiance Improved. 4894. A very striking shade of rosy magenta. The flowers are in the highest class as regards size, form, substance, and stems. (35 seeds in Pkt.) . . .	50	1 25	2 00
Concord Snowbird. 4895. Pure white, largest size . . .	50	1 00	1 75
Ruby. 4882. A glowing light crimson-scarlet, blooms of good size, Spencer form, carried in threes, well placed on good wiry stems, especially useful for Christmas flowering . . .	50	1 00	1 75
Salmonea. 4886. A rich rosy salmon. Very free flowering, it bears three and sometimes four blooms on a stem, of good size and nicely waved form . . .	50	1 00	1 75
Concord Christmas Pink Shades. 4859. A Spencer strain of the old Christmas Pink coloring. Rosy cerise standard, creamy white wings, slightly tinted bluish. There is at times some variation in these; so we offer as shades . . .	50	1 00	1 75
Yarra. 4810. (Originator's seed, Australian-grown.) Bright rose-pink, with lighter wings. Perhaps the most floriferous, and popular variety . . . oz. \$2.50 . . .	25		75

Sweet Peas Grandiflora, Early or Winter-Flowering

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.
Christmas Pink. 4902. Pink and white . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$0 80
Christmas White. 4903. Large; pure white . . .	20	50	80
Snowbird. 4901. The earliest clear white . . .	20	50	80
Pink Beauty. 4900. Rose pink . . .	25	60	1 00
Le Marquis. 4904. Violet . . .	20	50	80
Mrs. Alex. Wallace. 4905. Lavender . . .	20	50	80
Zvolanek's Pink. 4906. Light shell-pink . . .	25	60	1 00
Mixed. 4907. All colors . . .	20	50	80



Boddington's Auricula-eyed Sweet Williams

Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*) HB

A well-known, attractive, free-flowering hardy biennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. It is much better to raise new, vigorous young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants, as the flowers on the old plants are apt to be smaller and more scattered. 1½ feet.

	Pkt.	½ oz.
Dark Crimson. 5421. Rich dark shade.....	\$0 10	\$0 25
Maroon. 5422. Dark crimson.....	10	25
Red. 5423. With white eye.....	10	25
Scarlet. 5424. With white eye.....	10	25
Violet. 5425. With white eye.....	10	25
White. 5426. Excellent for cut-flowers.....	10	25
Finest Mixed, Single. 5427. Splendid colors.....	05	25
Auricula-eyed, Mixed Colors. 5420. A remarkable strain of the popular Sweet William with a distinct zone or eye.....	10	25
Boddington's Giant Double, Finest Mixed. 5428.....	10	75
Holborn Glory. 5431. This variety contains a beautiful strain of light shades.....	10	50
Newport Pink. 5432. In color it is what florists call watermelon-pink or salmon-rose. Strikingly beautiful; the habit of the plant is perfect, being well formed, neat and compact, the flowers borne in massive heads on stems 18 inches high.....	15	2 75
Scarlet Beauty. 5434. Color intensely deep, rich scarlet, almost identical in color with the <i>Euphorbia splendens</i> . 5 pkts. \$1.....	25	2 00

Tagetes HA

	Pkt.
Signata pumila. 5440. A dwarf, compact, bushy annual Marigold, with beautiful, delicate, fernlike leaves, densely covered with flowers of bright yellow, striped brown; a first-class border plant.....	\$0 10

Thalictrum HP

Dipterocarpum (Meadow Rue). 5444. Tall-growing, light, graceful, herbaceous plant, with loose sprays of clear mauve and primrose flowers. Invaluable for perennial borders. Thrives best on poor soil in a sunny position. 4½ feet.....	50
3 pkts. \$1.25..	

Thunbergia HHA

Charming climbing annuals of rapid growth; excellent for window-boxes, hanging-baskets and vases. July to October. 5 feet. Pkt.
Finest Mixed. 5452. Flowers white, yellow and orange, with black eye. 6 to 8 feet..... ¼ oz. 25 cts. \$0 10

Torenia HHA

Excellent for pots, beds or hanging-baskets. 10 inches.
Fournieri grandiflora. 5459. Large-flowered..... 25
White Wings. 5460. Pure white, rose throat..... 25

Tritoma (Red-Hot-Poker; Flame Flower) HP

Mixed. 5469. Summer. 4 feet..... 2 pkts. 25 cts. 15

Tropæolum HA

Canariense (Canary-Bird Flower). 5480. Elegant annual climber, with delicately cut leaves and lovely bright yellow fringed flowers. 10 feet..... ½ oz. 75 cts. 10
Lobbianum. See Nasturtium.



Boddington's Mammoth Verbenas

Verbenas HHP

For best and quickest results seed should be sown early in the house or hotbed, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. If sown outdoors in May, they bloom from the end of July on.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Mammoth Defiance. 5525. Scarlet.....	\$0 10	\$2 00
Mammoth Blue. 5522. Deep blue.....	10	2 00
Mammoth Pink. 5523. Clear pink.....	10	2 00
Mammoth White. 5526. Pure white.....	10	2 00
Mammoth Mixed. 5520. Finest colors.....	10	2 00

COLLECTION. 5530. One pkt. each of 4 Mammoth Verbenas, 30 cts. Pkt. Oz.

Auricula-flowered. 5521. Large flowers with distinct white eye in the center of each floret.....	\$0 10	\$2 00
Venosa. 5535. Blue, upright habit; very showy and fine for bedding.....	¼ oz. 50 cts.	1 50
Lemon-scented (<i>Aloysia citrodora</i>). 5531. Very fragrant. 10		

Viola (Scotch, or Tufted Pansies) HHP

In the Scotch Violas, or Tufted Pansies, there are a great number of varieties, varying in color from pale lavender to deep rich purple, with many charming intermediate shades. They are very free-flowering, and cannot be surpassed for bedding purposes; in light, rich soil and a moist situation they will continue to bloom from spring till late in the autumn. They are also useful for ribbon borders, where they make a fine display.

	Pkt.	
Ardwell Gem. 5561. Large rayless flower; primrose color.....	\$0 50	
Purple King. 5570. Deep purple.....	50	
Snowdon. 5572. Pure white.....	75	
Bluebell. 5562. Imperial blue.....	75	
Golden Gem. 5563. Without eye.....	75	

VIOLA CORNUTA

	Pkt.	½ oz.
Blue Perfection. 5585. Blue. Spring. ½ foot.....	\$0 10	\$1 00
Lutea splendens. 5587. Orange. Spring. ½ foot.....	10	1 00
Papilio. 5588. Lilac. Spring. ½ foot.....	10	1 00
Purple Queen. 5589. Blue.....	10	1 00
White Perfection. 5591. White. Spring. ½ foot.....	10	1 00
Mixed. 5592. All colors.....	10	1 00

VIOLET

	Pkt.	
Common English (<i>Viola odorata</i>). 5595. The single varieties can be raised from seed; fragrant and quite hardy.....		
3 pkts. 25 cts.....	\$0 10	

VIRGINIAN STOCKS HA

Sweet-scented; splendid for edging.					
	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Crimson King. 5600.	\$0 05	\$0 50	White. 5602.....	\$0 05	\$0 50
Red. 5601.....	05	50	Yellow. 5603.....	05	50
			Mixed. 5604.....	05	50

Veronica (Ironweed) HP

	Pkt.
Spicata. 5542. Bright blue flowers on a dense long spike.....	\$0 10

Vinca (Periwinkle) HHP

If sown in January or February under glass, they will bloom in July and continue through the summer. Excellent for cutting; the buds open soon after they are put in water. Useful for conservatories or bedding.

	Pkt.	½ oz.
Alba. 5550. White.....	\$0 10	\$0 25
Rosea. 5551. Rose.....	10	25
Rosea alba. 5552. Rose and white.....	10	25
Mixed. 5553.....	10	25

Wahlenbergia (Platycodon; Japanese Bellflower) HP

	Pkt.	Oz.
Grandiflora. 5610. Blue. 1½ feet.....	\$0 15	\$0 25
Grandiflora alba. 5611. White. 1½ feet.....	15	25
Grandiflora cerulea plena. 5612. Dark blue. 1½ feet.....	15	25
Grandiflora nana. 5614. Blue. 1½ feet.....	15	25

Wallflower HA

Of delicious fragrance. Flowers July to fall from seed sown in February.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.	3 pkts.
Belvoir Castle. 5620. Golden yellow.....	\$0 10	\$0 25
Blood-Red. 5621.....	10	25
Early Paris Market. 5622. Brown.....	10	25
Golden Gem. 5623.....	10	25
Mixed. 5625.....	10	25

HALF-HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.	
Single Fine Mixed. 5627.....	\$0 10	
Double Finest Mixed. 5628.....	25	

Xeranthemum HA

Finest Double Mixed. 5640. Profuse blooming hardy annuals with everlasting flowers. September. 1½ feet..... 10

Zinnia HA

ZINNIAS, DOUBLE DAHLIA-FLOWERED HA

A new type of the highest merit, closely resembling double Dahlias.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Dark Cerise. 5683.....	\$0 25	\$2 50
Lavender-Pink. 5684.....	25	2 50

ZINNIAS, GIANT DOUBLE-FLOWERING

This Zinnia is a wonderful improvement over the dwarf double-flowering for size of flower and general vigor of the plant. Trials of this Zinnia sown in the open ground in April produced flowers 6 inches in diameter on plants 2½ feet high. A splendid companion to our Giant Double African Marigold. If sown in the open ground in April, thin out as soon as the plants are well up, leaving at least 18 inches each way, as they are robust growers and require a large amount of space to attain maximum size.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Crimson. 5670.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Salmon-Pink. 5673.....	25	2 00
Golden Yellow. 5672.....	25	2 00
Sulphur-Yellow. 5675.....	25	2 00
Flesh-Color. 5671.....	25	2 00
Violet. 5676.....	25	2 00
White. 5677.....	25	2 00
Scarlet. 5674.....	25	2 00
Mixed. 5678.....	25	2 00

COLLECTION. 5679. One pkt. each of the above 8 varieties, \$1.75

Giant Double Buttercup. 5680. A double buttercup- yellow variety of superlative excellence..... \$0 30 2 50

Giant Double Picotee Golden Pheasant. 5681. Among the remarkable improvements in Zinnias during the last few years; deep orange flowers with maroon tips..... 30 2 50

Giant Double Picotee-Edged, Mixed. 5682. Fine hybrids containing a great variety of colors of this recently developed type..... 25 2 00

ZINNIAS, GIANT DOUBLE QUILLED

Achievement. 5685. The petals are partially tubular at the base and expand toward the tip. The colors are various shades of rose, lilac, scarlet, and coppery golden yellow. Sure to please the Zinnia enthusiast..... 30

Victory Quilled. 5687. A lovely California strain of great vigor, beautifully quilled and containing a wonderful variety of colors..... 25 2 00



Boddington's Giant Double Zinnias

BULBS AND ROOTS



Amaryllis vittata Hybrids

AMARYLLIS

CULTURE.—On receipt of the bulbs in the autumn they should be placed where they will always be slightly moist and warm, under the benches of a greenhouse, for example; do not pot up the bulbs before the flower-buds appear; when first potted, give very little water, and promote growth by giving moderate bottom heat; increase the supply of water as the plants progress. Very often the mistake is made that bulbs are potted up too early; the consequence is that only leaf-growth is made. The proper soil for Amaryllis is turfy loam enriched with rotten manure.

Vittata Hybrids, Boddington's Seedlings. These seedlings contain some wonderful varieties, almost equal to named sorts. We can recommend them with the utmost confidence to the beginning Amaryllis enthusiast. \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$80 per 100.

Johnsonii (Bermuda Spice Lily). Crimson flowers, white-striped; one of the best-known varieties. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Belladonna major (Belladonna Lily). A free-flowering, fragrant variety. The flowers, which are white-flushed and tipped with deep rose, are borne on stems 2 to 2½ feet high. Extra-large bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

HARDY AMARYLLIS FOR OUTDOOR PLANTING

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily). Dark crimson; flowers in early summer; requires slight protection. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Hallii (Hall's Amaryllis, now known as Lycoris squamigera). A rare, bulbous plant with attractive foliage and bright flowers. Flowers rosy lilac, fragrant, 3 or 4 inches across, in August. The foliage appears in spring, disappears in June, and is followed two months later by the naked flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$22 per 100.

ACHIMENES

Profuse-blooming, tender perennials for greenhouse or conservatory decoration during summer. The scaly tubers should be potted in the early spring in a compost of turfy loam, leaf-mold, and sand. They should be grown in a moist, warm temperature, shaded from the sun until they begin to bloom, when they should be kept cooler to prolong the duration of the flowers. The colors comprise white, lilac, mauve, and crimson. **Mixed.** 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS-ROOTED
SINGLE-FLOWERING

HOUSE CULTURE.—To start bulbs of Tuberous-rooted Begonias, place in a shallow box, about 2 inches deep, some sphagnum moss. On this put your bulbs, then cover with more moss, until the box is full. Keep moss damp, not wet, and at a temperature of about 70 degrees. In a short time both roots and stems will sprout. Then carefully plant in pots in rich, well-sifted light soil. Do not over-water at any time. If the bulbs are started in February, they will bloom in May.

Most Satisfactory Flowering Plant for the Shady Bed

Although there is much to be gained in early blooming by starting the tubers as just described, the dormant bulbs may be planted 12 inches apart, unstarted, in open-ground beds the first week of May, or later, with excellent results.

They will thrive in partial shade. A wind-swept situation should be avoided. Planted on the north side of a house, they make a gorgeous show, and in such places hardly any other plant will flower satisfactorily.

Watch carefully for cutworms and slugs; combat with Slug-Shot.

Crimson	Scarlet	Pure White
Rose	Light Pink	Canary-Yellow
Orange	Salmon	Copper

Large bulbs, separate colors or mixed, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$24 per 100.

CINNAMON VINE (Chinese Yam)

Splendid hardy climber of rapid growth, with bright green, heart-shaped leaves and white, cinnamon-scented flowers. 8 feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.



Boddington's Tuberous-rooted Single-flowered Begonia

CALLAS

Calla Elliottiana, the best variety, may be successfully flowered in a sunny window in the spring, if potted in February, or it may be planted in the open ground early in May and will produce a profusion of bloom throughout the summer. The roots must be lifted in the autumn and stored in a frost-free, dry place over the winter.

Elliottiana. Flowers are large, rich, dark golden yellow, often 4 to 5 inches across the mouth; leaves are beautifully spotted with white. Extra-large bulbs, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Richardia alba maculata (Spotted Calla Lily). Deep green leaves, spotted with white; flowers pure white, with black center. Free-flowering. Large bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM (Elephant's Ear)

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for beds, borders or for planting out upon the lawn. To obtain the best results they should be started in the house early in April, and planted where they will obtain plenty of water and an abundance of rich compost. When full size, it stands 6 to 10 feet high, and bears immense, light green leaves, 3 to 4 feet long by 2½ feet wide.

	Each	Doz.	100
Bulbs, 5 to 7 in. in circum.....	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$10 00
Bulbs, 7 to 9 in. in circum.....	25	2 50	15 00
Bulbs, 9 to 11 in. in circum.....	50	5 00	40 00
Monster bulbs, 12 in. and upward in circum..	1 00	10 00	80 00



Transparent-leaved type of Nehrling's Fancy-leaved Caladiums

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS

NEHRLING'S FLORIDA COLLECTION

The twelve most beautiful and interesting Caladiums offered by this famous American grower for this season.

Beija-Flor	Joao Capdeville	Mithridate
Candida	John Peed	Silver Sheen
Gartendirektor Votter	James K. Laing	Sorocaba
Hildegard Nehrling	Bahia	White Flag

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

COLLECTION of 12 varieties \$4.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS, BRAZILIAN COLLECTION

Marian A. McAdow

Thomas Tomlinson

Agape

Scarlet Pimpernel

80 cts. each, \$8 per doz., \$60 per 100.

COLLECTION of 8 varieties \$6.

Rio De Janeiro

Hortulania

Mrs. Belle P. Mitchell

Mrs. Edw. G. Fuller

BRITISH GOLD MEDAL COLLECTION

Gurupa

Jequituiharha

Pernambuco

Adolph Jaemcke

\$1 each. COLLECTION of 4 varieties \$3.75.

CANNAS OF SPECIAL MERIT

The following varieties are the cream of all Cannas in their respective colors.

BRONZE-LEAVED CANNAS

King Humbert. Its flowers, which, under ordinary conditions measure 3 inches in diameter, are produced in heavy trusses of gigantic size, are of a brilliant orange-scarlet, with bright red markings, while the foliage is broad and massive and of a rich coppery bronze, with brownish green markings. 5 to 6 feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Pres. Meyer. A glorious Canna; color rich cherry-carmine, producing a gorgeous effect; bronzy foliage. 4 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

RED-FLOWERING, GREEN FOLIAGE

Firebird. This is in every way one of the best red-flowered, green-leaved Cannas today. The petals measure 2½ inches and more across, and the color is a clear, glistening scarlet without any streaks, spots or blotches. While the flower is superior to Meteor, the foliage is not quite so handsome. 4 feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Meteor. (Boddington's variety.) The solid mass of deep dazzling crimson produced is spectacular. Undoubtedly our best red, and one that will always be in the front rank when a brilliant crimson is desired. 5 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

PINK-FLOWERING, GREEN FOLIAGE

Rosea gigantea. Single petals are 2½ inches across; color a deep, rich rose, almost a coral-carmine. 3½ feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Hungaria. The ideal pink bedder. Flowers large, in good trusses; color not unlike that of Paul Neyron rose. One of the best of the newer introductions. 3½ feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Mrs. Alfred F. Conard. Its exquisite salmon-pink flowers are of largest size, so freely produced as to keep a superb showing for months. 4 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

GOLD-EDGED, GREEN FOLIAGE

Panama. The color of this splendid Canna is unusual, being an attractive rich orange-red, with a well-defined edge of bright golden yellow. 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Mme. Crozy. Vermilion with gold border. A constant, free and reliable bloomer, still one of the best. 4 feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Queen Charlotte. Large trusses and large flowers of blood-red petals, broadly banded with bright canary-yellow. Handsome, deep bluish green foliage. Exceedingly decorative. 4 feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

YELLOW-FLOWERING, GREEN FOLIAGE

Gustave Gumpfer. The finest yellow bedding Canna; the fine trusses always clean-looking; in habit of growth very uniform; color a rich golden yellow, a shade that has been missing heretofore. 3½ to 4 feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Richard Wallace. A magnificent, large, light yellow variety; green, well-shaped foliage, forming a very impressive plant. 5 feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Yellow King Humbert. Possesses the vigor, freedom, and size of bloom of the old King Humbert variety, but has bright green foliage and produces large masses of yellow flowers dotted with red. 5 to 6 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.



Canna
Panama
See page 84

DAHLIAS

SINGLE CENTURY DAHLIAS

Elinor. A delightful lemon-yellow, heavily tipped a light shade of crushed strawberry. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Glowing Gem. A splendid flower, with perfectly gorgeous coloring—rich, deep crimson. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Mildred. One of the most charming of the single type. Bright, clear yellow and exceptionally showy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Mr. Frank I. Shorey. A beautiful waxy white, effectively veined and shaded delicate pinkish lavender. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Newport Beauty. Each individual plant makes a solid bush of foliage, crowned with an unlimited number of dazzling crimson-pink flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Snowflake. The largest and finest of the white Century Dahlias. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

COLLECTION of 6 varieties of Novelty Century Dahlias for \$1.75; two collections for \$3.25.

POMPON DAHLIAS

All varieties 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Amber Queen. Rich, clear amber, shaded apricot.

Bobby. Plum-color; one of the best.

Darkest of All. Nearly black; best dark variety.

Fairy Queen. Sulphur-yellow, edged pink.

Gruss am Wein. Crushed strawberry.

Prince Charming. Cream, tipped purple. One of the best.

Rosalie. Pale primrose, tipped pinkish red.

Raphael. Very dark maroon; of extra-fine form.

Sunbeam. Crimson; finest of this color.

Snowclad. The finest white Pompon to date.

COLLECTION of above 10 varieties of Pompon Dahlias, \$2.75.

NEW SHOW DAHLIAS

David Warfield. Deep cherry-red; produces large flowers on stiff, wiry stems. \$1 each.

Flag of Truce. A British improvement on Grand Duke Alexis. White, tinted lavender. 80 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Golden Crown. Deep lemon-yellow, faintly edged strawberry-pink. \$1 each.

Miss Helen Hollis. The largest deep scarlet Show Dahlia. Flowers carried on long, stiff stems. \$1 each.

COLLECTION of 4 New Show Dahlias for \$3.50.

SHOW VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MERIT

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$22 per 100, except where noted

A. D. Livoni. Soft pink.

Acquisition. Deep lilac, with cup-like petals.

Dorothy Peacock. Large flowers of exquisite form, beautiful, clear, live pink.

Dreer's White. Color, pure glistening white, resembling in form the popular Grand Duke Alexis, white in freedom of flowering it is not surpassed by any. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Elsie Davidson. A beautiful deep golden yellow.

Frank Smith. Deep maroon, white tips.

Maud Adams. The color is a pure, snowy white, very effectively overlaid clear, delicate pink. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Merlin. Bright orange-scarlet. One of the best ever offered.

Muriel. Deep orange; very free; one of the finest of this color.

Norma. Bright orange. One of the best grown; extra-fine shape.

Queen Victoria. Clear, pure canary-yellow.

Rose. One of the largest of recent introduction; color, a deep rose; flowers are carried erect upon extra-long stems.

Storm King. Flowers are snow-white; extremely early; free.

Stradella. Beautiful deep purple-crimson. Very free flowering.

Vivian. White, effectively edged rose-violet. 50 cts. each.

COLLECTION of above 15 varieties Show and Fancy Dahlias for \$4.50; two collections for \$8.



Type of Show Dahlias

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

The Peony-flowered Dahlias comprise a comparatively new type of this great decorative plant, and have created a sensation wherever shown. Blooms grow erect on tall stems, are of large size, measuring 6 to 8 inches across, and of remarkable coloring. They are excellent for cutting and all decorative purposes, and last well in water. We were the first to offer the Peony-flowered Dahlias in America.

NEW PEONY-FLOWERED VARIETIES

- California.** A free-flowering, long-stemmed variety that has proved to be one of the finest yellow Dahlias we have ever grown. Flowers are large and of a rich lemon-yellow. \$1 each.
- Carl Purdy.** The flowers are very large, held erect on long, strong stems, and in color, a bright fiery scarlet. The plant is of excellent habit. The largest and finest scarlet Peony-flowered Dahlia. \$2 each.
- Creation.** An exquisite rose-red shade that is very difficult to describe, but was a great favorite in our gardens. \$1 each.
- Cardinal.** A very large, deep purple; stems very long. \$1 each.
- Latona.** A very odd combination—buff, salmon, and orange. Free-flowering. \$1 each.
- Madonna.** The very graceful arrangement of the semi-curved and twisted petals of this variety give it a distinct and charming character. Flowers can be grown over 7 inches in diameter, and of a beautiful ivory-white. \$1 each.
- Mme. Van Bystein.** A very distinct new shade; lilac-blue throughout. Large flowers produced on very tall, sturdy plants. \$1 each.
- Rose Gem.** A very attractive delicate pink; extra free-flowering; long, stiff stems; large blossoms. \$1 each.
- Salvator.** A dwarf-growing deep rose-pink. \$1 each.

COLLECTION of 9 New Peony-flowered Dahlias, \$9

PEONY-FLOWERED VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MERIT

- Avalanche.** Pure white; the best in this class. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Bertha von Suttner.** Beautiful salmon-pink, shaded yellow; the flowers are of elegant form and carried erect. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Cæsar.** Canary-yellow, well-formed flowers, borne on long stems. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
- Cecilia.** Creamy white; very large flower. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Dr. Peary.** Dark, velvety mahogany, unique color, the darkest of this section. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Elmer A. Innes.** Flowers of a beautiful purple, with an exquisite yellow center. Free flowering. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Geisha.** The most peculiar color in this class—orange-red, with yellow center, paling off toward the ends of the petals. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Glory of Baarn.** Fragrant. Clear soft pink. The light rosy tint and yellow center form a perfect contrast with the deep green foliage. Flowers produced freely on long, wiry stems. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
- Hampton Court.** Bright deep pink, with a beautiful golden yellow center. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.
- H. J. Lovink.** White, shaded lilac; very robust grower, carrying its flowers erect above the foliage. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
- Hortulanus Budde.** Glowing scarlet. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- John Green.** Coloring intensely brilliant, the center clear golden yellow, quickly changing to fiery scarlet. Awarded First-class Certificate, National Dahlia Society, London. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Loveliness.** Pale lilac, shaded white. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Marie Studholme.** Delicate, bright mauve-pink, shaded with a glistening ivory sheen, this beautiful combination giving the appearance of a lavender-pink. Petals very gracefully curved and twisted. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
- Mrs. Bowen Watts.** A gigantic new variety of perfect habit. Gorgeous rosy purple. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Mrs. W. W. Crowell.** A remarkably sturdy variety of great beauty; orange yellow. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Mrs. A. Platt.** Blooms large and perfectly formed, color magnificent bluish pink. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.
- Painted Lady.** Pale rose. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.
- South Pole.** A new English variety of great value. Flowers large, fluffy, pure white. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- St. Louis.** A sterling variety of perfect form and ideal habit; beautiful waxy white, daintily overlaid lavender. 75c. each, \$7.50 per doz.
- Sunrise.** One of the most fascinating varieties in existence; color an exquisite, clear, lively pink. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
- Virginia Marshall.** The petals are very long and beautifully quilled and twisted. Color dainty primrose-yellow, faintly overlaid a delicate rose-lilac shade. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

One each of the Special Merit Collection of Peony-flowered Dahlias, 22 varieties, for \$12; two collections for \$22



Peony-flowered
Dahlia

NEW DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

- Dr. Thurman.** The clear yellow of each petal is very delicately suffused with copper tints. The plants are tall and hold the large flowers to the best possible advantage. \$1 each.
- Eugene Burgle.** A seedling from the famous Minna Burgle. A rich, dark red; the blooms are of immense size and perfect form. The strong, luxuriant plants grow to a height of 6 feet, and hold the flowers erect and prominent. \$3 each.
- Hortulanus Piet.** A beautiful shade of salmon, exquisitely blending to yellow at the center. \$1 each.
- Jonkheer Boreel.** A large showy flower approaching King of the Autumn in coloring—a buff-yellow suffused bronze. \$2 each.
- King of the Autumn.** Long, stiff stems; remarkably free flowering. The coloring is unique—buff-yellow suffused terra-cotta. \$1 each.
- Noir Alvarez.** A gigantic variety. Color, a deep, velvety ox-blood-red. The plants make a sturdy, vigorous growth with long, stiff stems. A profuse-bloomer. \$2 each.
- Tenor Alvarez.** The flowers are produced upon long, wiry stems, well above the foliage. Violet-red very heavily striped and splashed lilac and white. \$1 each.

COLLECTION of 7 New Decorative Dahlias, \$10.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS OF SPECIAL MERIT

- Darlène.** An exquisite shade of lively shell-pink, with a dainty blending of white at center. The plants make ideal specimens, averaging about 3 feet in height. The foliage is a heavy deep green, the plants being literally covered with blossoms from early July until frost. Unquestionably the finest pink and white Decorative to date. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Delice.** The finest pink Decorative Dahlia; color a soft, delicate pink. Flowers on straight stems, often 18 inches in length. Grows 3 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- Frank A. Walker.** A charming shade of deep lavender-pink, having long stems and producing flowers in great abundance. Should be in every garden. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.
- Minna Burgle.** Flowers of gigantic size. A glowing crimson exquisitely overlaid a wonderfully gorgeous, deep crimson. Flowers well above the foliage. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Princess Juliana.** Pure white; free flowering; the best white for cutting. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Souv. de Gustave Douzon.** Pure scarlet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

COLLECTION of 6 Special Merit Decorative Dahlias, \$2.75.

NEW CACTUS DAHLIAS

- Attraction.** Large, elegant, full flower, of a clear, lilac-rose. The habit is perfect, with long, strong stems holding the bloom stiff and upright. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Bianca (Hybrid Cactus).** Of large size and splendid form. Coloring is beautiful rose-lilac with white shadings. The bloom is held perfectly erect on strong, stiff stems. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Bowen Tufts.** Flowers are of gigantic size, bright capucine-orange, blending to a bright golden orange in the center with yellow reflex. \$5 each, \$50 per doz.
- George Walters (Hybrid Cactus).** Exquisite bright salmon-pink, artistically suffused with old-gold. The flowers are borne on long, stiff, wiry stems, well above the foliage. Gold medal awarded for best single flower. \$3.50 each, \$35 per doz.
- Mrs. Brandt.** The coloring is most exquisite—a beautiful salmon-buff, blending to golden yellow at center. One of the largest and best. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.
- Mrs. Warnaar.** One of the finest cut-flower varieties in existence. A delightful creamy white, overlaid and blending to a charming shade of pink. The flowers are produced upon long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Tom Lundy.** An introduction from California and one of the largest Hybrid Cactus Dahlias grown. Dark velvety red; the blooms are held on long, stiff stems. A sensational novelty. \$3 each, \$30 doz.

COLLECTION of 7 New Cactus Dahlias, \$15.

CACTUS DAHLIAS OF SPECIAL MERIT

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., except where priced

- Brigadier.** Bright crimson base and outer petals scarlet-crimson; petals long and numerous; large full flowers.
- Diavolo.** Base of the florets yellow to white; the upper portion of petals is suffused with rose, each petal is then splashed, speckled and striped with chocolate and crimson, giving the flower a most extraordinary appearance.
- Diadem.** This is a telling exhibition variety, with very narrow petals incurved to such an extent as almost to meet in the center. Very large and graceful. One of the best of the lilac shades.
- Ella Kramer.** Rose-pink; one of the best. An excellent variety for cutting.
- Golden Gem.** One of the best golden yellow Cactus Dahlias.
- Henri Cayeux.** A variety of immense size and perfect form. Color, an old-gold, shading to golden yellow; plants very vigorous.
- Kalif.** A truly majestic flower, frequently measuring over 9 inches in diameter; petals broad, straight, and beautifully quilled at the points. The color is a pure, rich scarlet. A variety we can highly recommend. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Mrs. Ferdinand Jeffries.** This is one of the largest Cactus Dahlias grown. Deep, velvety maroon with crimson shadings and black center. In formation the flower is irregular, the long petals being curled and twisted, giving it a shaggy appearance. We recommend it to all who want the "queen" of all dark Cactus Dahlias. 4 feet. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Nantwich.** With this variety the habit is a great feature, as well as the flower, the growth being upright and the flower stem particularly strong. The blossoms are of most exquisite incurved form, the florets being evenly placed and unusually good in texture. The color is a beautiful golden orange somewhat deeper in the center. A genuine Dahlia in every way. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Reine Cayeux.** An exceptionally free-flowering variety of great substance. The plants are literally covered with flowers from July until frost. The flowers are medium size, of a beautiful ruby-crimson, and are excellent for exhibition purposes.
- Rev. Dr. Baker.** Always covered with large and perfect flowers. The coloring is very odd, being a novel shade of plum. Excellent for exhibition or garden purposes. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Rosalind.** A sterling New Garden Cactus of perfect form. Color, a delicate shade of rose-pink, daintily suffusing to cream in the center, faintly tipped white.
- Snowstorm.** A large, pure white flower of fine form; a splendid flower for any purpose. This variety is undoubtedly one of the best white Cactus Dahlias to date. 3 feet. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.
- Stella.** Rich vivid scarlet; perfect flower.
- Mrs. Geo. Caselton.** This is one of the finest dark shades ever introduced. The color is a blackish maroon, shaded with purple.
- Thomas Challis.** A very rich tone of salmon-red; florets arranged with the utmost regularity. Very good, strong grower.
- Yvonne Cayeux.** A most beautiful form, a perfect star shape, petals being located with most exact regularity; color an immaculate white; a large flower and an acquisition of first order.

COLLECTION, one of each, 17 Cactus Dahlias of Special Merit, \$8.



Types of Cactus Dahlia

THE BEST COLLARETTE DAHLIAS

- Achievement.** Clear, rich, velvety maroon; collar, a beautiful snowy white, very daintily overlaid a delicate shade of pinkish crimson. The remarkable contrast of the above combination of color, together with its ideal form and profusion of flowers, secures for this variety a supreme place in the Dahlia world. 50 cts. each, \$5 doz.
- Directeur Rene Gerard.** Beautiful violet-purple, shaded and tipped white; collarette white. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
- Exposition de Lyon.** Bright garnet tipped yellow. Collar white, lavender and crimson. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
- Gallia.** Carmine-red, edged primrose, collar sulphur-yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
- Jupiter.** Red, tipped yellow; straw-colored collar. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
- Maurice Rivore.** A gorgeous rich crimson with pure white collar. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
- Meteor.** Crimson-maroon, very slightly edged old gold; collar cream white. Star shaped. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
- Mme. E. Poirier.** Deep purple, suffused lighter, which gives a violet-blue effect; collarette pure white, a striking and effective color combination. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.
- President Viger.** Reddish carmine; collar pure white. An exceedingly effective variety, the color combination being one of the prettiest imaginable. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
- Signorina Rosa Esengrini.** Lemon-yellow, marked with orange-scarlet; collar, lemon-yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
- Souvenir de Chabanne.** Lemon-yellow with coral-red markings; collar lemon-yellow, occasionally tipped white. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

COLLECTION. One each of the above 11 Collarette Dahlias, \$3.50

CULTURAL LEAFLET. Our cultural leaflet "Dahlias," written by an expert, is sent free to customers upon request. A full list of our cultural leaflets will be found on the order sheet accompanying this catalogue. We send them free to customers.



Gladiolus, White America

BODDINGTON'S QUALITY GLADIOLI

CULTURE.—Gladioli are easily grown in any ordinary good garden soil, provided the situation is sunny. They may be planted in rows, beds, or groups 3 inches apart covered with 3 or 4 inches of soil. Press the earth firmly around the bulbs. Water freely but always after sun-down and cultivate frequently to prevent the surface of the soil hardening. A succession of blooms can be had by planting the bulbs at intervals of two weeks from about April 15 to July 1.

America. Exquisite, soft lavender-pink. For cut use and bedding it is indispensable. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

America, White. A seedling of America and the most important new variety this year. It has the same strong habit of growth, form of flower and substance as its parent. Color, bud flesh-white, opening clear white, with slight marks of blue in throat. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$22.50 per 100.

Attraction. Deep, dark, rich crimson, with a very conspicuous, large, pure white center and throat. 10c. ea., 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Augusta. Pure white, with slight tint of lavender on throat. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Baron Hulot. Rich, deep indigo-blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Giant White. An extra-large white of great substance. White with slight marking on the lower petals. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Halley. Delicate salmon-pink with a slight roseate tinge, though the lower petals bear a creamy blotch with a stripe of bright red through center, the whole producing a delightful effect. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$6.50 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

Kunderdi Glory. Broad-expanded, wide-open flowers, paired by twos, face all in the same direction, and are carried on straight, stout stalks never less than 3½ feet in height. From four to eight flowers are open at one time; each petal is exquisitely ruffled and fluted at the edges. The color is delicate cream-pink, with a crimson stripe in the center of each lower petal. 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Liebesfeuer. Brilliant scarlet; solid color; one of the finest. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King. Color is brilliant vermilion-scarlet. It is one of the best for cut-flower purposes. The individual blooms are as much as 4½ inches across and five or six are usually expanded at one time, the reserve buds opening as the older flowers pass. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

BODDINGTON'S QUALITY GLADIOLI, continued

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. The flowers are very large and well expanded, of a lovely flushed salmon-pink with deep blood-red blotches in the throat, presenting a vivid contrast. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Morning Star. Better than Chicago White. Flowers snowy white, with a large, rich, velvety crimson throat. Exceedingly striking and beautiful, and one of the earliest to bloom of all Gladioli. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Niagara. A delightful cream shade with the two lower petals blending to canary-yellow. The throat is splashed with carmine and the lower ends of the outside petals are also blushed with carmine. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Peace. Flowers are large, of good form, correctly placed on a heavy, straight spike. Color beautiful white, with a pale lilac feathering on the lower petals. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Panama. A seedling of America and a great improvement on that variety; a larger flower and a deeper pink; one of the very best. 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Pink Beauty. One of the earliest varieties. The spike is slender and produces a large number of medium-sized flowers, all opening at the same time. The color is deep rose, with a deep crimson blotch in the throat. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Pink Perfection. Purest rose-pink; extra-fine spikes, with eight to ten flowers open at one time. Received an award of merit and a first-class certificate in London. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Princes. Color rich crimson, with broad, white blotches across the lower petals. Flowers can be grown to nearly 8 inches in diameter under stimulating culture. 15 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Schwaben. Pure canary-yellow with a carmine blotch deep in the throat. The flowers are large, borne on strong stems, well placed; frequently six to eight open at one time. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Shakespeare. White, suffused carmine-rose. One of the best for forcing under glass. Extra-selected, first-size bulbs. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Sulphur King. Deep, pure yellow. The best of its color. 30 cts. each, \$3.25 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Wild Rose. Has the beautiful wild rose tinge. Very bright rose or blush-tint, exceedingly delicate and pretty. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Willy Wigman. A beautiful blush tint, with long, bright crimson blotch on lower petals. The effect of the crimson on the cream petals is most pleasing. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

War. A fitting companion in color to Peace. Deep blood-red, shaded crimson-black. A splendid exhibition variety. \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz., \$40 per 100.

PRIMULINUS GLADIOLI

Although the individual flowers are not large, they carry an air of grace altogether different from the more or less stiff effect of other Gladioli. Furthermore, these hybrids produce three and sometimes four fully developed flower-spikes from a single bulb planted in the spring. Primulinus hybrids are graceful, easy to grow, moderate in price, artistic in color, ranging from sulphur-yellow to chrome-yellow. All shades of orange appear with now and then a cream and pink among them, but nasturtium colors predominate. They are the last word in Gladioli for cut-flower purposes.

Primulinus Hybrids. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

GLADIOLUS MIXTURES

Boddington's White and Light. The finest mixture of light shades ever offered, containing a large percentage of the finest named sorts. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Lemoine's Spotted Hybrids, Mixed. Popularly known as Butterfly Gladioli. Remarkable for the richness and variety of their colors and odd, orchid-like markings. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Mixed American Hybrids. All colors. 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Orange and Yellow. 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

Pink and Rose Shades. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Scarlet and Red. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Striped and Variegated. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

FREE CULTURAL LEAFLET

Our leaflet "Gladiolus" is written by an expert. It tells of the best methods of planting, flowering and harvesting the bulbs. We send it free to customers upon request.

GLOXINIA ERECTA GRANDIFLORA

Gloxinias make excellent house plants and succeed well in a sunny window in the spring months. They may be started in February in a shallow box about 2 inches deep, the bottom of which has been covered with about one inch of sphagnum moss which can be readily obtained from your local florist. Spread the bulbs out on the moss about ½ inch apart and cover them with more moss to the depth of about ½ inch. Keep the bulbs in a temperature of about 68 degrees. In about two weeks both tops and roots will have made a start. The bulbs should then be potted into 4-inch pots in ordinarily good garden soil, and will flower profusely during May and June. Be careful to keep water off the foliage and shade the plants from direct sunlight as the season advances.

All Colors Mixed. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$36 per 100.

HYACINTHUS

Candicans. A giant specimen of Hyacinth blooming in August, producing a magnificent spike of thimble-like, pure white flowers 2 to 3 feet high. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

ISMENE

Calathina grandiflora. A grand summer-flowering bulb. The flowers are of very large size, like an amaryllis, snowy white, and are all exceedingly fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

JAPAN IRIS (*Iris Kaempferi*)

The most showy and gorgeous of the Iris family. The stately flowers are often 10 inches in diameter, and are produced freely in July. They require rich, moist soil. Named varieties, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

FLEUR-DE-LIS (*Iris germanica*)

The true "Fleur-de-Lis." They are perfectly hardy, grow luxuriantly and bloom in June in any ordinary garden soil.

Boddington's Collection of 5 varieties named, White, White Tinged Lavender, Light Blue, Dark Blue, and Yellow Variegated, for \$1. Named or mixed varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

IRIS PALLIDA DALMATICA

Color deep, clear lavender; very large; flowers sweet-scented. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

MADEIRA VINE

A most popular climber. Strong roots, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

MILLA

Biflora (Mexican Star of Bethlehem). One of the loveliest and most desirable bulbs. The flowers are nearly 2½ inches in diameter, of a pure waxy white color and usually borne in pairs; the petals are of great substance and will keep for days when cut. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

OXALIS (Summer-flowering)

Deppei. Pure white; very fine.

Lasiandra. Fine rosy pink; beautiful cut foliage.

Shamrock. Lovely clover-like foliage and pink blossoms.

Mixed Colors. Several colors.

25 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100

SPIRÆA

Aruncus. A popular herbaceous variety, producing splendid spikes of flowers 3 to 5 feet in height. Flowers are creamy white, and are borne in feathery panicles. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Palmata rosea. The beautiful, deep pink, hardy herbaceous Spirea. An excellent companion for the white variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

TRITOMA

Pützneri (The Everblooming Flame Flower). The freest-flowering variety in cultivation, in bloom from August to November, with spikes from 3 to 4 feet high and heads of bloom over 12 inches long, of a rich orange-scarlet, producing a grand effect, either planted singly in the border or in masses. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

TRILLIUM

Grandiflorum (American Wood Lily). A most beautiful American plant. Perfectly hardy, growing and flowering profusely in partially shaded nooks about the lawn, under trees, etc. The flowers are large, of the finest white, changing in a few days to soft rose. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

Erectum. This is the Purple Wood Lily, the earliest to flower. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

TUBEROSE

Double Excelsior Pearl. Selected bulbs, 4- to 6-inch, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100. Extra-selected bulbs, 6- to 8-inch, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

Armstrong's. The Mexican single, everblooming Tuberose. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.



Lily-of-the-Valley

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

CULTURE.—Lily-of-the-Valley pips should always be frozen before forcing. If they are not to be forced immediately, they must be stored in a temperature as near freezing as possible and a natural condition of moisture maintained about the roots. Lily-of-the-Valley may be forced into bloom in a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees in 21 days. Plant the roots half an inch apart, in sand or our prepared fiber. The propagating-bench in the greenhouse may be used for this purpose, or 6-inch pots. Lily-of-the-Valley can be flowered by the amateur very satisfactorily in the living-room. Lily-of-the-Valley will succeed and always look well in shady places outdoors.

Boddington's Wedding Bells. We offer extra-strong pips. \$2.50 per bundle of 25, \$9 per 100, \$80 per 1,000.



Lilium speciosum magnificum

HARDY LILIES

For Outdoor Planting, or Growing in Pots for Summer Flowering

OUTDOOR CULTURE OF LILIES.—A deep, moist, rich loam is necessary for Lilies. They all thrive best in soil containing an abundance of decomposing vegetable matter, and a partially shaded location is desirable, such as an open space in the shrubbery or perennial border. If manure is used in the preparation of the bed, be sure that it is well rotted and that it does not come in direct contact with the bulbs; in fact, we recommend placing an inch of sand immediately beneath each bulb to provide drainage. Due to the varying sizes of bulbs of different varieties, it is not possible to make any hard-and-fast rule as to the depth that Lily bulbs should be planted. It is a safe practice, however, to cover the bulbs twice their own depth.

LILIUM AURATUM. Golden-rayed Lily of Japan

Monstrous white flowers, thickly studded with crimson spots, each petal marked with a wide gold band.

	Each	Doz.	100
8 to 9-inch bulbs.....	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00
9 to 11-inch bulbs.....	45	4 50	35 00
11 to 13-inch bulbs.....	65	6 50	50 00
Monsters.....	80	8 00	65 00

LILIUM AURATUM PLATYPHYLLUM

Larger and finer in all respects than *L. auratum*. Its flower is 10 to 12 inches across, with broader petals and spotted yellow instead of red as in the type. 80 cts. each, \$8 per doz., \$60 per 100.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM (Oriental Orchids)

Frosted white, spotted, clouded and bordered with deep pinkish crimson. A variety of the Speciosum superior to Roseum, Rubrum or Melpomene. For the border, among hardy plants or naturalized among Rhododendrons, this is an equal favorite with the *L. auratum*. Splendid for pot culture. Blooms outside during August.

	Each	Doz.	100
8 to 9-inch bulbs.....	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00
9 to 11-inch bulbs.....	45	4 50	35 00
11 to 13-inch bulbs.....	65	6 50	50 00
13 to 15-inch bulbs.....	80	8 00	65 00

LILIUM SPECIOSUM ALBUM

The white Speciosum, which is usually grown with *L. speciosum magnificum* and *L. auratum*. It flowers outside in the border or among Rhododendrons at the same time as Auratum and Magnificum, and is one of the most extensively cultivated varieties.

	Each	Doz.	100
8 to 9-inch bulbs.....	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00
9 to 11-inch bulbs.....	60	6 00	40 00
11 to 12-inch bulbs.....	75	7 50	60 00

LILIUM HENRYI (The Yellow Speciosum)

A new and very beautiful hardy Lily from Northern China. The plants are of vigorous growth, frequently attaining the height of 6 feet. This Lily is noted for its graceful habit and is an unusually excellent bloomer. It is thoroughly hardy, and, when well established, will increase rapidly. Color rich golden yellow, lightly spotted with brown, and in shape quite resembles the Speciosum types. Choice bulbs, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$60 per 100.

LILIUM REGALE (*Myriophyllum*) (The Regal Lily)

Perhaps the most satisfactory of the hardy Lilies. White, slightly suffused pink, canary-yellow at the center. Absolutely hardy and excellent for Easter forcing. In view of possible complete plant exclusion in 1925. We suggest that persons having greenhouses would do well to experiment with this Lily for Easter forcing. It blooms out-of-doors in early July. \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz., \$90 per 100.

OTHER HARDY LILIES

Suitable for Garden Culture

	Each	Doz.	100
Batemanii. A Japanese variety, growing 3 feet high, with six to eight apricot-colored flowers on a stem. Blooms in July and August.....	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$25 00
Canadense (Canadian Bellflower Lily). One of the most beautiful native Lilies; flowers bright yellow, with spots of red. Blooms in July and August.....	25	2 25	16 00
Davuricum. Of easy culture; grows 2 to 3 feet high, and blooms in umbels of three to five upright scarlet flowers, dotted black.....	25	2 50	15 00
Davuricum, Yellow. Similar to the above except in color, which is a pure yellow.....	25	2 50	15 00
Elegans, Leonard Joerg. Rich apricot, spotted; very fine.....	30	3 00	20 00
Elegans robusta. Magnificent, large flower; orange, spotted black.....	30	3 00	20 00
Elegans, Mixed. A mixture of apricot and orange sorts.....	15	1 50	12 00
Hansonii. Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet. Flowers reddish orange, eight to twelve in a cluster; petals thick and durable.....	75	7 50	60 00
Pardalinum (Leopard Lily). Scarlet and yellow flowers spotted rich brown.....	30	3 00	20 00
Superbum. In deep, rich soil this Lily often grows 8 feet high, with twenty to thirty flowers. It is of the easiest culture, and may be grown as a wild flower in any swampy or rough part of a place where the grass is not mown. Extra-selected bulbs.....	25	2 50	15 00
Tenuifolium. Grows 20 inches high, with finely cut foliage, slender stems and beautifully shaded coral-red flowers. Blooms very early.....	20	2 00	12 00
Tigridum splendens. The finest type of the quaint and much-loved Tiger Lily. Large, selected bulbs.....	15	2 00	12 00
Tigridum splendens, Double. The double form of the above.....	20	2 00	12 00
Wallacei. This Lily is very floriferous, each bulb throwing up four to six flower-stems, each one of which is crowned with eight to ten beautiful, upright blossoms, of a delicate, bright apricot-color.....	15	1 50	12 00

FREE CULTURAL LEAFLET. Our leaflet "Lily Culture for Garden and Greenhouse," is written by an expert. We send it free to customers upon request.



Home and Record Building Manager of Poultry Department, Mt. Hope Farm

Mount Hope Farm Single-Comb White Leghorns

Mount Hope Farm, at Williamstown, Mass., is engaged in the work of breeding Single-Comb Leghorns of high productivity. Eggs and broilers are by-products of this kind of poultry work, the main business being the production of birds which are capable of so dominating their offspring as to transmit high productivity. Every high record strain that has shown itself among Single-Comb Leghorns is represented in the Mount Hope flock, where are found descendants of Lady Eglantine, the world champion, with an official record of 314 eggs in a year, of Lady Victory, with an official record of 304 eggs, of the Pullman, Washington Wonder No. 251, with an official record of 311 eggs, of the English champion, May Queen, with an official record of 288 eggs, together with birds having private records that run from the high mark of 307 down to more modest figures. If one would understand what such records as these mean, he should remember that 200 eggs in a year is really a remarkable achievement, and that the average hen lays about 75 or 80 eggs in a year.

The Mount Hope flock contains about 2,000 birds of many different strains—some from unrelated lines, some line-bred, some inbred—and every bird in the flock has its individual pedigree as carefully kept as are pedigrees of the most valuable horses and cattle. There is no flock-mating at Mount Hope. Every mating is individual.

Mount Hope Farm offers for sale cocks from these carefully developed, highly productive strains, and, with every cock that is sold, an extended pedigree is given, showing the quality of the strain from which he comes. Mount Hope sells no setting eggs and no pullets, for the very best are used in the breeding work, and the birds that are not good enough for Mount Hope to use are not good enough for Mount Hope to sell.

There are, however, many more first-class cocks than can be used—cocks that come from the best lines of breeding—and these are the cocks offered for sale.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF SUCH BIRDS AS THESE?

Among the hundred pens in the last Vineland Contest was a pen of Buff Wyandottes that averaged 89.7 eggs per bird during the first year and 91.1 eggs per bird during the second year. There was, also, in that contest a pen of White Leghorns that averaged 211.4 eggs per bird during the first year, and 148.9 eggs per bird during the second

year. In the spring of the second year the owners of these pens each sent a cock to Vineland to be mated to their birds. It happened that the owners of the Buff Wyandottes sent a good cock. The owner of the White Leghorns sent a cock of good size and vigor—so far as could be seen he also was a good cock—but there must have been a difference, for the pullets from the low-producing Buff Wyandotte hens laid during the first six months of the third year an average of 111.2 eggs per bird while the pullets from the high-producing White Leghorns laid only 54.1 eggs per bird.

If you want to improve the quality of your flock you cannot do better than to introduce a Mount Hope cock. Every flock-owner, whether he knows it or not, is either breeding up or breeding down. If you choose your birds on their looks alone you will either find that you are breeding down, as the owner of the White Leghorn pen in the Vineland Contest did, or that your flock is already so low that random methods do no harm.

WHY NOT BREED UP AS THE OWNER OF THE BUFF WYANDOTTES DID?

The price of Mount Hope birds varies from \$10 to \$75, or, in exceptional cases, higher. All of our cocks are sired by the best males we have, and all the dams come from the same high-producing strains. The cocks that are sold for \$10 come from good females whose records are somewhat under 200, and these birds often prove quite as good breeders as other birds that come from dams that have made higher records.

The demand for Mount Hope birds is such that it is generally necessary to give the order a year in advance, and orders are now being taken for the season of 1921.

We still have left a few birds available for the present breeding season.

Address all communications to

MOUNT HOPE FARM

Williamstown, Mass.

GARDEN TOOLS

Boxes, Corrugated Cardboard. For shipping. Very strong and reinforced. Shipped flat.

	Doz.	100
No. A. 20 x 7 x 4 inches.....	\$3 50	\$26 00
No. B. 28 x 8 x 5 inches.....	4 50	35 00
No. C. 30 x 12 x 6 inches.....	6 50	50 00
No. D. 36 x 14 x 8 inches.....	7 75	60 00
No. E. 42 x 13 x 6 inches.....	8 75	70 00
No. F. 48 x 18 x 8 inches.....	10 50	80 00

Dibbles, Steel-pointed.

	Each	Doz.
Small size.....	\$0 55	
Large size.....	60	

Forks, Digging or Spading.

Hay or Stable Fork.....	2 00	\$22 00
Ladies' Short-handled or Strawberry Fork.....	1 25	14 00

Manure Fork. Long- and short-handled.

2 00	22 00
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Hoes, Draw or Corn.

1 00	10 50
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Grub Hoes.

75	7 50
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Scuffle, Dutch or Push.

	Each	Doz.
5-inch.....\$1 00		9-inch.....\$1 40
6-inch.....1 10		10-inch.....1 60
7-inch.....1 20		12-inch.....1 90
8-inch.....1 30		Handles.....30

Hose, Rubber, Mogul. Made of pure rubber by a special process, does not crack or scale, and will not kink. We can supply in any length. Guaranteed for one year. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 18 cts. per foot; $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 19 cts. per foot; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 21 cts. per foot.The Rainbow. Being of continuous length, you can get any length wanted up to 500 feet in one piece—thereby avoiding leaky couplings whenever long lengths are necessary. Cut any length desired and fitted with couplings. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 20 cts. per foot; $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 22 cts. per foot; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 24 cts. per foot.Hose Couplings, Brass. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 35 cts. each.Hose Clamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, \$1.50 per doz.Hose Menders, Coopers. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.Asparagus Knife, Granite Stone. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 35 cts. each.

Knives, Boddington's 2-bladed. Brass-bound at ends; very strong.

1 50	
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No. 938. Pruning.

2 50	
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No. 196. Pruning; 2 blades.

3 00	
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No. 143. Pruning.

2 00	
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No. 100. Budding.

2 00	
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Knives, Celebrated English. Best made.

3 25	
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No. 324. Budding.

3 50	
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No. 403. Budding, long-handled.

4 50	
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No. 204B. Budding, brass-bound.

Labels, Wooden, Pot or Garden.

	PLAIN	PAINTED
4-inch.....	100 \$1 00	100 \$1 40
4½-inch.....	1 10	1 60
5-inch.....	1 35	1 90
6-inch.....	1 75	2 35
8-inch.....	\$0 70 5 60	\$0 85 7 00
10-inch.....	95 7 25	1 10 9 00
12-inch.....	1 10 9 00	1 35 11 00

Labels, Notched Wooden, Tree.

2 10	2 50
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3½-inch (copper-wired).

Mats, Frostproof, Burlap. Made of strong burlap cloth filled with wool and edged firmly bound.

	Each	Doz.
No. 3. Burlap, both sides, 40 x 76 in.....	\$3 00	\$26 00
No. 4. Burlap, both sides, 76 x 76 in.....	4 50	45 00

Coldwell's Imperial Mower

There is no better Lawn Mower than the Coldwell Imperial High Wheel. The gears will outwear those of any other Mower, as they are stationary when the Mower is being run backward. It can be sharpened in a few minutes without removing any of its parts and can be supplied with five blades for very close cutting. Noiseless Grass Catcher can be attached.

10½-INCH HIGH WHEEL

Size	4-blade	5-blade	Size	4-blade	5-blade
14-inch.....	\$17 00	\$18 00	18-inch.....	\$21 00	\$22 00
16-inch.....	19 00	20 00	20-inch.....	23 00	24 00

THE COLDWELL IMPROVED EXCELSIOR ROLLER MOWER

For cutting borders, verges, etc. This Mower is the last word in a grass-cutting machine for this purpose. Operated by gears. Grass Catchers for this Machine, \$3.50 each.

Size	4-blade	6-blade	Size	4-blade	6-blade
12-inch.....	\$21 00	\$22 00	18-inch.....	\$28 00	
14-inch.....	23 00	24 00	20-inch.....	30 00	
16-inch.....	25 00	26 00			

Planet Jr. Hand Hoes and Cultivators

Each

No. 4. Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.....\$19 50

No. 4D. Hill and Drill Seeder, Plain (as a seeder only).....15 50

No. 25. Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.....23 00

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe.....8 75

No. 11. Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Combined.....16 00

No. 14. Double and Single Wheel Disc Hoe Cultivator and Plow.....14 25

No. 33. Single Wheel Hoe.....6 50

No. 3. Hill and Drill Seeder, Plain.....21 00

No. 5. Hill and Drill Seeder.....21 00

No. 13. Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Combined.....9 00

No. 31. Combined Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe.....13 00

No. 31D. Drill Seeder.....10 50

No. 107. Seven-Tooth Plain Horse Cultivator.....15 00

Paper, Manila Wrapping. For cut-flowers. Sheets 24 x 36 inches,

15 cts. per lb.; ream, 50 lbs., \$6.50.

White Tissue. Sheets, 24 x 36 inches, 60c. per lb.; ream, 10 lbs. \$4.50.

Manila Tissue. Brown, 24 x 36 inches, 40 cts. per lb., \$3 per ream.

Parceling. Sheets, 20 x 30 inches, 24 x 30 inches, 30 x 40 inches,

15 cts. per lb.

Parceling, on Rolls, Kraft. 18 inches wide, weight 30 lbs., 18c. per lb.

Parceling, on Rolls, Kraft. 24 inches wide, extra heavy, weight

45 lbs., 18 cts. per lb.

Parceling. For wrapping butter and poultry, etc. 24 x 36 inches,

36 lbs. to a ream. 30 cts. per lb., ream \$10.

Waxed. Thin white. 18 x 24 inches, 60 cts. per lb., 5 lbs. \$3. 24 x

36 inches, 60 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. \$6.

Raffia, White, 1 lb. 50 cts.

Raffia, Green, Light and Dark. For tying. Lb. \$2.

Rakes, Cast-Steel Regular Shank. 8 teeth \$1, 10 teeth \$1.16,

12 teeth \$1.20, 14 teeth \$1.30, 16 teeth \$1.40, 18 teeth \$1.50.

Cast-Steel Bow Shank Rake. 14 teeth \$1.40, 16 teeth \$1.50.

Hay. 3-bow, 12 teeth, \$1; 3-bow, 24 teeth, \$1.25.

The Dunham Lawn Roller
STYLE "HW"

No.	Diam. in.	Length in.	Sec. tions	Weight empty	Filled with water	Price
HW 2. 14.....	20.....	1.....	120 lbs.	220 lbs.		\$17 00
HW 4. 18.....	24.....	1.....	145 lbs.	360 lbs.		21 00
HW 6. 24.....	24.....	1.....	170 lbs.	525 lbs.		25 00
HW 8. 24.....	32.....	1.....	190 lbs.	650 lbs.		29 00

Weights 50 per cent more when filled with sand; water is more convenient.

Shears, Hedge, English. 8-inch.....\$4 00

9-inch.....4 50

Grass Border, Best English. 8-inch.....4 00

9-inch.....4 50

10-inch.....5 00

Sheep, or Grass. 6-inch blade.....1 25

Pruning Shears, Boddington's Model French.

	Each	Doz.
6¼-inch.....	\$2 75	9¼-inch.....2 50
7¼-inch.....2 00		10¼-inch.....2 75
8-inch.....2 25		Extra springs.....30

Pruning Shears, Anglo-Aubert. 7½-inch.....1 75

8½-inch.....2 25

Spade, either D, or Long-Handle, Square, Crucible Steel.....2 50

Tree Scrapers. Best steel.....55

Trowels, Solid Steel Socket Shank. 6-inch.....90

English Pattern, Riveted Shank. 6-inch.....1 00

Transplanting. 6-inch.....65

Shovels, Ames' Crucible Steel.

D-Handle, Round Point.....2 50

D-Handle, Square Point.....2 50

Long Handle, Round Point.....2 50

Long Handle, Square Point.....2 50

Sickles, or Grass Hooks, English. 60 cts., 75 cts., and \$1 each.

Auto-Spray. For spraying insecticides, fungicides, whitewash, etc.

When properly charged holds three gallons of solution and one

gallon of compressed air. The "Auto-Pop" Nozzle cannot clog.

No continuous pumping; twelve strokes of the plunger will compress

the air and two pumpings will empty the entire contents. It works

entirely automatically from six to fifteen minutes, according to

the nozzle opening.

Auto-Spray No. 1 B. Brass tank, with "Auto-Pop" Nozzle, \$11.

Auto-Spray No. 1 D. Galvanized tank, "Auto-Pop" Nozzle, \$7.50.

INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, ETC.

Alphano Inoculant. Directions on packages. 1-acre size \$1.

Aphine. Effective against plant-sucking insects, such as green, black or white fly, red spider, thrip, mealy bug, brown and white scale. An excellent cleanser for house-plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 40 cts., pt. 65 cts., qt. \$1, gal. \$3.



Aphis Punk. Used for fumigating, giving off dense fumes of nicotine. Excellent for exterminating aphids, thrip, white and green fly, also red spider. Pkg. 85 cts., \$8.50 for 12 pkgs.

Anti-icide. A powder with a repellent odor, effective against ants and crawling insects that infest lawns. Strew so the surface infested will be thoroughly covered. One pound will dress about 300 square feet. Lb. pkg. 35 cts.

Arsenate of Lead, Key Brand, Paste. For caterpillars and chewing insects. For spraying trees

and shrubs against leaf-chewing insects, fruit flies, and codling moth. Contains 15% per cent arsenic oxide, mixes easily in water without clogging nozzle, sticks like paint, kills quickly, and will not burn foliage. Dilute 1 pound to 25 gallons of water. Lb. 45 cts., 5 lbs. \$2, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$4.15, 25 lbs. \$6.50, 50 lbs. \$12.50, 100 lbs. \$24.

Asbestos Torches. For destroying caterpillars' nests on branches of trees. 75 cts. each; with pole, 30 cts. extra.

Black-Leaf 40. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate; an excellent spray for black aphids and sucking insects of all kinds. Dilute one part to 900 or 1,000 parts of water, according to treatment. Full directions on each package. 1-oz. bottle 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. tin \$1, 2 lbs. \$3.25, 10 lbs. \$13.75.

Bordeaux Mixture, Key Brand, Liquid. For blight, mildew, rust, and fungous diseases. Also prevents and cures black rot and scab, and acts as a deterrent for insects on fruits and vegetables. One gallon makes 50 gallons of solution. Qt. 75 cts., gal. \$2, 5 gals. \$8.50.

Bordeaux Mixture, Key Brand, Powdered. Used same as bordeaux mixture paste or liquid. Also used for dry dusting. Dilutes 1 pound to 8 gallons of water. Lb. 55 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$4, 25 lbs. \$8, 50 lbs. \$15, 100 lbs. \$28.

Bordo-Lead, Key Brand, Paste. Insecticide and fungicide—two sprays in one. Arsenate of lead combined with a special bordeaux mixture by a new process, in one spraying operation killing the insects and preventing blight, mildew, rust, etc. Splendid for potatoes and most vegetables, apples, pears, and roses. Sticks like paint and remains on foliage. Best crop insurance. Lb. 45 cts., 5 lbs. \$2, 10 lbs. \$3.50, 25 lbs. \$6.50, 50 lbs. \$12, 100 lbs. \$21.

Borowax. The fruit-grower's friend. A complete protection against borers if properly applied to peach, plum, apple, pear and quince trees. Qt. 35 cts., gal. can \$1, 6 gals. \$5, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$20, bbl. \$35.

Bug Death. Largely used instead of paris green. It is claimed to have the same effect. The manufacturers say that it acts as a fertilizer as well as an insecticide. It comes in powder form, and is applied pure. Not poisonous to persons. Lb. 25 cts., 3 lbs. 70 cts., 5 lbs. 90 cts., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$2, 100 lbs. \$12.50.



Copper Solution, Ammoniated. Effective against mildew and rust. One quart of solution to twenty-five quarts of water. Qt. \$1.15, gal. \$3.50.

Cut-Worm Killer. A preparation for the destruction of cut-worms. It is alluring and palatable, and cut-worms prefer it to the plants. Chickens and birds will not be poisoned if they eat the worms killed by it. One pound is sufficient for 175 plants in hills, and 100 feet when in rows. Lb. box, 30 cts., parcel post weight 2 lbs.; 5-lb. tin, \$1.50, parcel post weight 6 lbs.; 25 lbs. \$5.

Flowers of Sulphur. Used for fumigating and dusting. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, 25 lbs. and over at 8 cts. per lb.

Fungine. An infallible remedy for mildew, rust, wilt, bench-rot, and other blights affecting flowers, fruits, etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 40 cts., pt. 65 cts., qt. \$1, gal. \$3.50, 10-gal. keg \$35.

Hammond's Grape Dust. For mold, mildew, and rust. 5-lb. pkg. 85c., 100-lb. bag \$14.50.

Hammond's Slug-Shot. The standard remedy for currant worms, rose slugs, cabbage worms and almost any soft-shelled insects that infest the vegetable- or flower-garden. 5-lb. pkg. 65 cts., 10-lb. pkg. \$1.10, 125 lbs. \$13.

Hellebore Powder. One ounce to three gallons. 1-lb. box 80 cts., 2-lb. box \$1.40, 25 lbs. \$15.50.

Herbicide. A liquid weed-killer. 1 gallon diluted with 40 gallons of water will thoroughly clean 1,000 square feet of ground of all weeds. 2-gal. keg \$3.25, 5-gal. keg \$7, 10-gal. keg \$12.50.

Imperial Soap Spray. Particularly effective against red spider, on fruit, etc., rose bug, white, black, and green fly, mealy bug, thrip, aphids, and other insect pests on fruit, flowers, and foliage. Gal. \$2.25, 5 gals. \$11.25.

Kerosene Emulsion. Splendid summer wash for scales and aphids. Qt. 65 cts., gal. \$1.50, 5 gals. \$6.

Lemon Oil. Kills green and black fly. Pt. 60 cts., qt. \$1, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1.75, gal. \$3.

Lime-Sulphur Solution. For all scale insects on trees and shrubs, also of benefit for such fungous bark diseases as can be treated in winter. One gallon to 30 to 40 gallons of water. Qt. 60 cts., gal. \$1.40, 5-gal. can \$4.75.

Nicotine. Directions on packages. 2-oz. bottle 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. 80 cts., pint, sufficient for 32,000 cubic feet, \$2.75, gal. \$18.

Nikoteen. A thorough exterminator of insects. Small bottle for amateurs, 40 cts., pt. bottle \$1.50.

Nico-Fume Paper. For fumigating. Packed in tins. 24 sheets \$1.25, 144 sheets \$5, 288 sheets \$9.50.

Nico-Fume Liquid. For spraying and fumigating. Lb. 2 lbs. \$7.50, 8 lbs. \$14.50.

Paris Green. For the destruction of potato bugs. Lb. 65 cts., 5 lbs. \$3.

Pyrox. (Bowker's.) The one best and safest all-round spray which kills all leaf-eating insects and prevents blights and fungus troubles, without injury, on fruit trees, grape-vines, currant bushes, potatoes, cantaloupes, cucumbers and other garden vegetables, also on rose bushes, shrubbery, etc. It is a creamy paste which looks like paint and "sticks like paint." It needs only to be mixed with cold water and it is ready to apply. Once tried, always used. Lb. 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$2, 10 lbs. \$3.50, 25 lbs. \$6.75, 50 lbs. \$12.25, 100 lbs. \$23.

Readeana. Rose-bug exterminator. A poisonous preparation which dilutes in water. Used for destroying rose bugs, green fly, mealy bug, blight, mildew, etc. Qt. \$1.50, gal. \$4.50.

Scalecide. Soluble crude oil. Used diluted for the destruction of the San José scale. Qt. 65 cts., gal. \$1.60, 5 gals. \$6.80, 10 gals. \$11.70, 40-gal. bbl. \$28.85.

Scale Dtorator, Key Brand, Soluble Oil. Most effective for leaf-roller. Dormant spray for San José scale. Spray for tree-infesting scale and most soft-bodied sucking insects. No disagreeable odor, no clogging of nozzle, no burning of the eyes as with Lime-Sulphur. May be used in spring or fall. Mixes easily; has no sediment. Dilutes 1 gallon to 20 gallons of water. Qt. 65 cts., gal. \$1.65, 5 gals. \$6.50.

Sodium Cyanide. For Edwards' Cyaniding Apparatus. \$1.50 per lb.

Tobacco Dust. The burning or dusting kind. 5 lbs. will fumigate a house 100 x 25 feet. Lb. 20 cts., 100-lb. bag for \$5.

Tobacco Stems. 100-lb. bale \$2.50, 300 lbs. \$7.

Tree Tanglefoot. A paste preparation for painting around the trunks of trees, in the form of a band, and insects and other crawling pests cannot get over it. 1 lb. 50 cts., 3-lb. can \$1.45, 10-lb. can \$4.50, 20-lb. can \$8.75.

Tree-Wound Paint, Key Brand. Prevents decay. A residuum, penetrating, antiseptic paint that is not affected by heat, cold, or moisture. Does not peel, crack, or get brittle. Stops tree bleeding. Qt. \$1.25, gal. \$3, 5 gals. \$11.25.

Vermine. A soil-sterilizer and germicide for all soil vermin, such as cut-worms, etc., wire-, and grub-worms, slugs, root-lice, maggots and ants. Pt. 65 cts., qt. \$1, gal. \$3, 5-gal. keg \$12.50.

Whale-Oil Soap. Kills all plant aphids. Lb. 30 cts., 5-lb. box \$1.40, 25 lbs. \$6.75.

Weed Killer, Key Brand. Quart can, will make six gallons of liquid, 70 cts.; gallon can, will make twenty-five gallons of liquid, \$1.75; 5-gal. keg, will make 125 gallons of liquid, \$7.

X-I-All Liquid Insecticide. English preparation for spraying; harmless to very delicate plants; kills mealy bug, red spider, and all other pests. Qt. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$3.25, gal. \$6.

X-I-All Vaporizing Compound. Claimed to be the most easy, effectual and cheapest method of fumigating greenhouses and frames ever invented. In dry cake form, box of 80 cakes for \$12.50, 20 cts. per cake. Each cake sufficient for 1,000 cubic feet.

No. 1. \$9 bottle contains sufficient for 40,000 cubic feet of space.

No. 2. \$5 bottle contains sufficient for 20,000 cubic feet of space.

No. 3. \$3 bottle contains sufficient for 10,000 cubic feet of space.

No. 4. \$2 bottle contains sufficient for 5,000 cubic feet of space.



Vaporizers and Bellows



Campbell's Vaporizer

Vaporizer, Campbell's Patent Sulphur. Designed to vaporize sulphur in greenhouses without danger. Most useful for killing mildew and other fungous diseases. No. 1, for houses up to 5,000 cubic feet of space; \$7; No. 2, for houses up to 10,000 cubic feet of space, \$8.50.

Glass Balls for preceding. Per box of 6, 25 cts.

Yellow Powder. Per tin, 20 cts.

Hollow or Solid Wicks for either size, 25 cts.

Nicotinic Fumigator. 75 cts.

X-L-All Vaporizer. Lamp and stand complete, \$1.75.

Smaller size, complete, \$1.50.

Bellows, Powder, Woodason's. Single-cone, large size, \$3.

Single-cone, small size, \$1.75.

Double-cone, \$5.

Fertilizers, Manures, Etc.

Ashes, Canada Hardwood. Apply one to two tons to the acre, as one heavy application will help much more than the same quantity would applied in fractions. Bbl. of about 200 lbs. \$5.50, ton \$50; in carload lots of about 20 tons, \$35 per ton.

Blood, Dried. 16 per cent ammonia. Excellent stimulant for palms and ferns. 10 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$6, 100 lbs. \$10.

Blood and Bone (Tankage High Grade). 9 per cent ammonia, 15 per cent B. P. L. 50 lbs. \$4.10, 100 lbs. \$8, 200 lbs. \$15, ton \$145.

Blood and Bone (Tankage Regular Grade). 6 per cent ammonia, 30 per cent B. P. L. 50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.50, 200 lbs. \$8, ton \$78.

Bon Arbor. A concentrated chemical fertilizer to be used in liquid or powder form according to the directions on the package. Dilute 1 pound with 30 gallons of water. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. pkg. 35 cts., lb. pkg. 60 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.50. Furnished in lots of 100 pounds or over at \$33 per 100 lbs.

Bone Fertilizers. Quantity required for permanent pasture and mowing lands, one-half to one ton to the acre. For trees and vines, two to four quarts each. For top-dressing, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. to the acre. For field and garden crops, three-fourths to one ton broadcasted and harrowed in. For rose-beds, pot-plants, etc., one peat to about fifty lbs. of soil.

Bone Dust for Quick Action. 5 lbs. 40 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.40, 50 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$4.25, ton \$75.

Bone Meal for General Use. 5 lbs. 40 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.40, 50 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$4.25, ton \$70.

Bone Meal for Roses. 5 lbs. 40 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.40, 50 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$4.25, ton \$75.

Bone, Crushed, Coarse. About $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pieces, 5 lbs. 45 cts., 10 lbs. 80 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$4.75, ton \$85.

Clay's Fertilizer. Our stock is exhausted and Clay & Son give us no information as to when they will make us further shipments. We recommend in place Thomson's Vine, Plant and Vegetable Manure, or Ichthemium Guano.

Corn and Vegetable Compound, Golden Harvest Brand. This is a first-class manure, especially adapted for corn and vegetables. 200-lb. bag \$6.50, ton \$60.

Guano, Ichthemium. A celebrated English fertilizer. An ideal plant food. 56-lb. bag \$6.50, 112 lbs. \$12.

Horn Shavings. For mixing in potting soil; especially useful for chrysanthemums and orchids. 25 lbs. \$2.50, 50 lbs. \$4.50, 100 lbs. \$8.

Humus. A splendid manure for lawns, flowers and vegetables. 100 lbs. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton \$11, ton \$20.

Land Plaster, or Gypsum. Valuable for soils requiring lime and sulphate; good for sour soils. In 200-pound bags only, bag \$2.50, ton \$19.50.

Lawn Top-Dressing, Odorless. 5 lbs. 40 cts., 10 lbs. 70 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.40, 50 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$4.50, 500 lbs. \$19, ton \$75.

Lime, Agricultural. A neutralizer for acid soils. Recommended for cases of extreme acidity. 100 lbs. \$1.75, 500 lbs. \$6, ton \$16.

Lime, Agricultural, Hydrated. In 100-lb. bags only. 100-lb. bag \$1.50, 500 lbs. \$6.50, ton \$24. In lots of 3 tons or over, 200-lb. ton; carload lots, \$18 per ton, f. o. b. New York City.

Limestone, Pulverized. Apply two tons to the acre. Put up in 100-lb. bags, \$1.50, 500 lbs. \$6, 1,000 lbs. \$11, ton \$20. In carload lots, in bags, f. o. b. works, \$18 per ton. In car lots in bags, the bags are returnable at 20 cts. each, delivered back to the works. This makes net cost of \$14 per ton.

Mulford Cultures

Mulford Cultures for legumes are very easy to use. It is only necessary to add water to the bottle (which is intentionally only about one-fourth filled), shake well, and then dampen with this mixture the seeds or soil, which will not interfere with planting.

The half-garden size (25-cent bottles) are put up in this size for Sweet Peas, Garden Beans, Garden Peas and Lima Beans only. The larger-size bottles can be furnished for use on any of the following legumes:

Alfalfa	Alsike Clover	Peanuts
Crimson Clover	Burr Clover	Vetch
Sweet Clover	Cowpeas	Sweet Peas
White Clover	Lupins	Garden Peas
Velvet Beans	Soy Beans	Garden Beans
Red Clover	Canada Field Peas	Lima Beans

It is necessary to get the proper kind of Culture for the particular kind of seed to be treated. For example, the Culture for Sweet Peas would be useless for anything else. Booklet giving full information mailed free on application.

Price. Half-garden size, enough for $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, 25 cts.; garden size, enough for $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, 50 cts.; acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.

Nitrate of Soda. A powerful stimulant. Use 200 to 500 pounds per acre, mixed with land plaster. As a liquid manure, use 2 ounces to 1 gallon of water. 1-lb. tin 25 cts., 5-lb. bag 80 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, 25-lb. bag \$3, 50-lb. bag \$5.50, 100-lb. bag \$10.

Phosphate Acid. 167-lb. sack \$4.25, 200-lb. sack \$5, ton \$40.

Potato Manure, Golden Brand. We highly recommend this for potatoes. 200-lb. bag \$7.50, ton \$70.

Sheep Manure, Unleached. For top-dressing grass, use one to two tons to the acre. Prepared for use by a patent process which destroys all weed seeds, and at the same time preserves the fertilizing properties indefinitely. 5 lbs. 45 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., 100-lb. bag \$4, 500 lbs. \$17, 1,000 lbs. \$32, ton \$60.

Sulphate of Ammonia. Used for its nitrogen. A very desirable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. Use one pound to 50 square feet of ground or bench, or a table-spoonful to a bushel of soil or three gallons of water. 50 lbs. \$5, 100 lbs. \$9, 200 lbs. \$17.

Superphosphate, Plain (Acid Phosphate). Good for all crops and unexcelled as a top-dressing for grass lands and grains. 167-lb. bag \$4.25, 200 lbs. \$5, ton \$40.

Scotch Soil. (Genuine Imported.) Gardeners know the value of the genuine article for stimulating a healthy growth of dark green foliage, and its beneficial effect in freeing the soil from slugs, grubs, and cut-worms. Sold in 100-lb. bags only. \$6 per bag.

Salt, Agricultural. For top-dressing asparagus, etc. Sold in 100-lb. bags only. \$3 per bag.

Tankage, Fine Ground. Contains both blood and bone; 6 per cent ammonia; 30 per cent B. P. L. 100 lbs. \$8, 200 lbs. \$15.

Thomson's "Special" Chrysanthemum Manure. Imported and sold in original bags. An excellent stimulating manure for top-dressing of chrysanthemums and similar plants. It is entirely soluble and very powerful, especially suitable for top-dressing plants and pots during the growing season. A heaped dessert-spoonful will be sufficient for a 10-inch pot, sprinkled over the surface of the soil and watered in with tepid water. This may be given three times during the growing season. The very best results will follow. 28-lb. bag \$4.25, 56-lb. bag \$8, 112-lb. bag \$15.

Thomson's Vine, Plant and Vegetable Manure. So compounded as to combine stimulating with lasting effects. A safe and reliable food and stimulant for every fruit-bearing plant, for foliage and flowering plants, for vegetables and outdoor plants of every description; admirably adapted for mixing with the soil when potting in the proportion of four pounds to each wheelbarrow-load of soil. 28-lb. bag \$3.50, 56-lb. bag \$6.50, 112-lb. bag \$12.

Potting Materials, Etc.

Charcoal. Per bag of 50 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$4, 1,000 lbs. \$38, ton \$75. Coconut Fiber. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. \$1, 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Fiber, Boddington's Prepared, for Growing Bulbs without Drainage. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 30 cts., pk. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. 85 cts., bus. \$1.50.

Leaf-Mold. Used for preparing rhododendron beds. Bbl. \$3.50.

Moss, Live Green Sphagnum. Freshly gathered. Bbl. \$3.50.

Moss, Dry Sphagnum. Large bale \$3.

Moss, Sheet, Natural Green. For covering the pots or tubs of large plants. Bag (10 lbs.) \$5.

Peat (Osmundi). For orchids. Bbl. \$3.

Peat, Rotted, Fibrous. For mixing with potting soil. Bbl. \$2.50.

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STANDARD WORKS ON AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, LANDSCAPE GARDENING, AND FORESTRY. Any books not in this list can be obtained on short notice at publishers' prices

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
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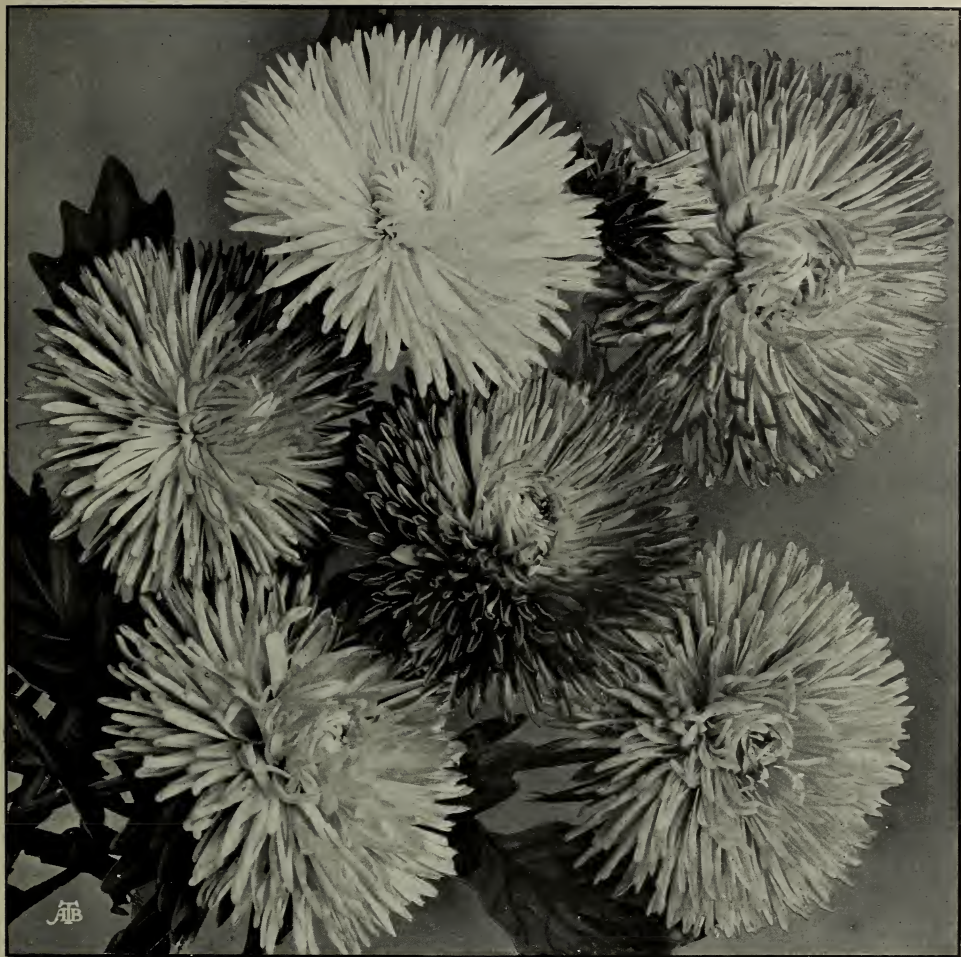
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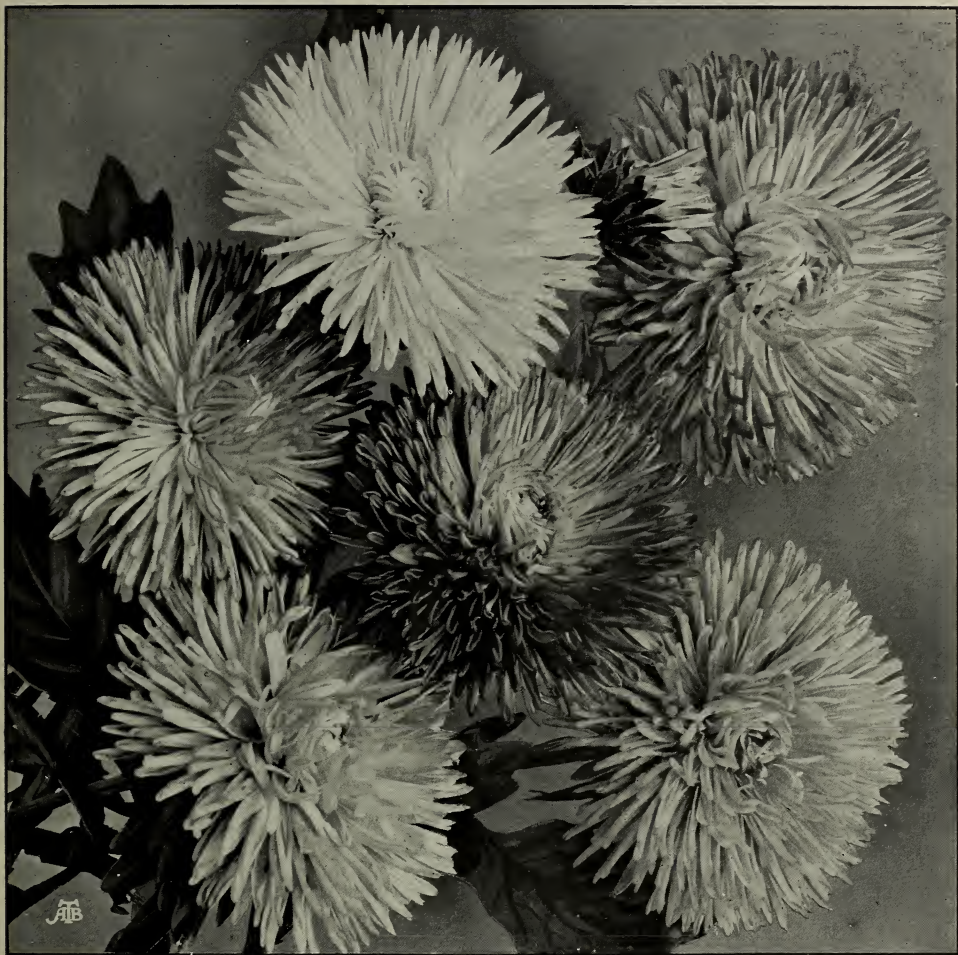
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